

## **ARTHUR AND MARIE SCHIFFERES**



### **ADDENDA to**

**MY STORY, by Stephan Shiffers  
AND THERE IS NO GOING BACK, by Judith L. Shiffers**

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## Discoveries

Years ago, when I first considered the possibility of writing about our family, my father and I went to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. and met with the museum's Curator, Susan Snyder,

Then, in the autumn of 2017, I retrieved a message on our home answering machine from Susan Snyder. She had just been contacted by Mr. Jacobson, who had some information about Rosalie Siebenschein Schnek. I immediately sent an email, explaining how Rosalie was related to us. Rosalie was my grandfather Julius Schifferes' first cousin.

Susan Snyder had been contacted by a man in Texas whose family had held on to a letter that Rosalie had written to Mr. Jacobson's grandfather in 1938. After doing some research on the computer, she noticed that I had initiated a search for Rosalie and her husband through the Red Cross and the International Tracing Service. That is how this discovery unfolded.

The letter that the Jacobson family wanted to personally deliver to the Museum had travelled from Philadelphia to Texas and was safeguarded there for all these years.

Just as my mother, in her desperation in 1938, had written to every single person with the last name of Strauss, her maiden name, in hopes of finding someone to sponsor her and members of our family, so did Rosalie. The reason for my mother choosing the Washington, D.C., Straussses for her search was that that was the only American phone book the American Embassy in Vienna possessed at that time.

The reason Rosalie Siebenschein Schnek wrote to the Jacobson family was that one of her mother-in-law's relatives with the surname Haas had emigrated to America some fifty years previously and she was hoping that the Jacobson's relative would be that family! Here is a copy of an email, sent to me on March 12, 2019, where Jill Jacobson explains how Rosalie's letter came to be in their possession:

*"Regarding our letter from Rosalie, my grandmother's maiden name was Haas. Rosalie states in her letter that her mother-in-law's maiden name was Haas and that some of her relatives went to the U.S. about fifty years earlier. She appears to have had access to some kind of a directory (perhaps a phone book) where she found a listing for my great-grandfather, Harry Haas in Philadelphia. She was hoping they were somehow connected since they had a common last name. I can only imagine how many letters like this she must have sent in the hopes she could find some distant relative that could help them get out of Austria. Unfortunately, there was no connection between our family and the Schnecks but my great-grandfather kept the letter, which then was passed down to my grandmother and then to my dad. In 1994, I had a college research project that required me to contact organizations like the Red Cross to try and get information on a subject. I decided to see if I could find out if the Schnecks had been successful in finding their way out of Austria. I contacted several organizations including the American Red Cross, Yad Vashem and the U.S. Holocaust Museum in my quest for information. At that time, none of the organizations had any records*

of Rosalie and Robert. It wasn't until we read the letter you received from the Red Cross in 2003 that we had confirmation on what happened to the Schnecks[sic]. We never expected or imagined when we contacted the USHMM regarding the donation of the letter that we would be connected to someone who was actually related to Rosalie. That was a bright spot in the very sad story. We feel the letter is now exactly where it should be so that Rosalie's story can be preserved."

So when Jill Jacobson and her father came to Washington to present the letter to the USHMM, I was there! It was a bit surreal.

Below is a copy of the actual letter, written by our relative, Rosalie Schnek Siebenschein, that the Jacobson family donated to the Museum.

Vienna, 9th March 1939.

Dear Mr. Hayes,

Some relatives of my mother in law - her maiden name having been Glass like yours - went to America about fifty years ago and having got your address I hope you might be one of them and beg to apply to you for help. And perhaps my most fervent wish will not be disappointed and you might be able to procure me and my husband affidavits for the United States of America.

These twenty years my husband has been employed in quite independent positions of trust and specialised as to tariffs and calculations as an international forwarding-agent at the greatest Austrian export-firms, the "Elin" Electrical Industry Ltd., Vienna, and the well-known Linke-Hofmann firm Blum & Glass, Vienna, and our future seemed to be perfectly safe. You will understand my despair by learning that owing to the political circumstances prevailing here at present he was dismissed only on account of being a Non-Arian, Evangelic A.B. by confession and of being a Jewess. As a matter of fact there are no prospects whatever here for us and besides life has got quite unbearable; as especially the last month have revealed quite clearly we really do not know from hour to hour what the next might bring and are living in a constant fear of personal insecurity.

As to my husband to whom he is well versed in everything belonging to his occupation and knows English, French and

Germann, and is a learned chauffeur. Besides he owns a particular aptitude to adapt himself to any kind of work, is of healthy and robust constitution and thus able to accomplish it. Once permitted to stay in a country he is convinced soon to be able to earn his living as he is used to work hard and should not mind whatever work it might be. Just the same it is with me, knowing the same languages, being an attested and most skilful dressmaker and excellent cook.

All our hope is set upon you and your generosity, for your assistance would mean everything to us. The possibility to build up a new life! We are anxious to hear from you soon and be to be sure that our profound gratitude, born in our hour like this, will last for ever.

Yours most sincerely  
Hilli Schnek.

Personal data:

Robert Schnek, 2 Mandelgasse, Vienna 62

born 9<sup>th</sup> July 1899 in Vienna, German citizen.

Rosalia Schnek (maiden name: Lichtenstein)

born 27<sup>th</sup> April 1903 in Vienna.

## Transcription of Rosalie Schnek's letter

Vienna, 9<sup>th</sup> March 1939

Dear Mr. Haas,

Some relatives of my mother-in-law—her maiden name having been Haas like yours—went to America about fifty years ago and having got your address I hope you might be one of them and beg to apply for your help. And perhaps my most fervent wish will not be disappointed and you might be able to procure me and my husband an affidavit for the United States of America.

These twenty years my husband has been employed in quite independent positions of trust and specialized [sic] as to tariffs and calculations as an international forwarding-agent at the greatest Austrian export-firms, the "Elin" Electrical Industry ..., Vienna, and the well-known linoleum firm Blum e Haas, Vienna and our future seemed to be perfectly safe. You will understand my despair by learning that owing to the political circumstances prevailing here at present he was dismissed only on accounts [sic] of being a Non-Arian, Evangelic A.B. by confession and I being a Jewess. As a matter of fact there are no prospects whatever here for us and besides life has got quite unbearable, as especially the last months have revealed quite clearly we really do not know from hour to hour what the next might bring and are living in a constant fear of personal insecurity.

As to my husbands [sic] features, he is well versed in everything belonging to his occupation and knows English, French and German, and is a learned chauffeur. Besides he owns a particular aptitude to adapt himself to any kind of work, is of healthy an [sic] robust constitution and thus able to accomplish it. Once permitted to stay in a country he is convinced soon to be able to earn his living as he is used to work hard and should not mind whatever work it might be. Just the same it is with me, knowing the same languages, being an attested and most skillful dressmaker and excellent cook.

All our hope is set upon you and your generosity, for your affidavit would mean everything to us: The possibility to build up a new life. We are anxious to hear from you soon and be to be [sic] sure that our profound gratitude, born in an hour like this will last[t] for ever.

Yours most sincerely

Lilli Schnek.

Personal dates:

Robert Schnek, 2 Gardegasse, Vienna 62.

born 9<sup>th</sup> Jul 1899 in Vienna, German citizen.

Rosalie Schnek (maidenname Siebenschein)

Born 27<sup>th</sup> April 1903 in Vienna.

In 2003, I filled out forms through the ITS (International Tracing Service) for both Rosalie and Robert Schnek. On June 21, 2019, I received some information, via email, about Rosalie and Robert:

ROSALIE SCHNECK

**Date of Birth:** 27 Apr 1903

**Address:** Draganic, YU.

**Place Deported:** ehem. Jugoslawien/unbekanntes Lager

**Other ID:** 88524 SOURCE

**Title:** Österreichische Opfer des Holocaust

---

ROBERT SCHNECK

**Date of Birth:** 9 Jul 1899

**Address:** Wien 7, Gardegasse 2/5

**Place Deported:** Draganic/unbekanntes Lager

**Other ID:** 88641 SOURCE

**Title:** Österreichische Opfer des Holocaust

**Description:** Electronic data compiled from index cards of those deported from Vienna which are held by *the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde* in Vienna, from an unknown source between 1945 and 1947, and additional data compiled from various databases; data includes names, transports, last address and dates of birth, death and deportation

## Arthur and Marie Schifferes

What then became an even more unbelievable event was when I received an email in February 2019 from a man in England whose mother had been good friends with Marie Schifferes, the widow of Arthur Schifferes, my father's uncle who had been murdered at Dachau in 1938!

Below you will see the photo and the email I received from Roger Smith.

*"I have been given your contact details by Randy Schoenberg who I contacted on the Geni website with regard to Arthur Shifferes.*

*Marie was a friend of our family for many years in Henley on Thames, England. Upon her death in November 1989 my mother inherited some papers and photographs from her but never studied them. She has passed them on to me and I have enlisted the help of a friend who is able to translate the German language.*

*It would appear that some of these documents relate to Arthur's incarceration in Dachau and Marie's move to the UK as a refugee. There are a number of photographs which are almost certainly of this couple and others, possibly of family members.*

*I would be glad to forward copies of the files to you if you are interested.*



*Yours  
Roger"*

In the second email from Roger Smith, dated February 24, 2019, he wrote the following:

*"I cannot recall exactly when our relationship with Schifffy began. My eldest sister is certain that we knew her in the 60s whilst she was still at School. She would have left school by 1966. I don't know if she spoke to my parents about her ordeals but I'm aware that they knew something about her earlier years in England. As a young boy I would not have been included in any conversations about more personal events and probably wouldn't have taken much notice of other information. I remember Schifffy saying that a time came when she started to dream in the English language! I also recall my mother commenting on how she came to this country having been raised in a somewhat privileged environment with little or no knowledge of domestic skills only to find herself having to undertake domestic work. A well-to-do family in Shiplake, 3 miles from Henley, took her in and supported her through this. Some of the documentation indicates that she first lived in the suburbs of London.*



*31 Cork Street, the building on the right with the bicycle outside, was the first address in her registration card dated June 1st. 1939. By November she had moved to Balham in the SW suburbs and was unemployed. One month later her address is Shiplake where she was evacuated to following the outbreak of WWII. The registration document shows her movements until 1948 when she was granted her Certificate of Nationalisation.*

*After that I am aware that she worked with one or two families, one in Sherbourne, Dorset, who she kept in contact with. Some of the letters might be from those families. I don't know if wider members of the family across the world were known to her; some letters might reveal answers to this question.*



*She is the second from the left in the photo "19550815-Arnoldstein" which indicates that she returned to Austria to reunite with family who may well have talked about other relatives.*

*Originally I did a Google search on the name "Schifferes" which eventually took me to the GENI genealogy website <https://www.geni.com/people/Arthur-Schifferes/6000000034156849402> . I sent a message to the Profile Manager which is Randy Schoenberg... Isn't the internet a wonderful phenomena enabling people all around the world from different backgrounds to connect with each other!"*

In a later email from Roger Smith, dated March 1, 2019, he wrote:

*"I shall not be able to ask my mother about Marie Schifferes as she passed away in her sleep this morning. It is not a time for sadness or grief; after 93 years, 6 months and 22 days in a human frame it is marvelous to think that my mother's soul has moved on to the next world. That is not to say that I don't feel sad for our loss. Today I lit a candle for her and am taking time off work to reflect & remember."*

In the meanwhile, I sent Roger a CD of copies of the two books about our family and he responded on March 7, 2019:

*"I have finished reading your father's recollections. Thank you for allowing me to get to know your family and their experiences. It is a remarkable collection of accounts of the best in people and the worst in people and so interesting to discover the way of life in previous generations. The many photographs portray dignity and kindness with remarkable consistency. How gentle so many of those photographed must have been. I was touched by the bonds between family and friends and the determination and resilience shown in such adverse conditions, the thought of which stirs feelings of fear and sadness within me. Adversity does, so often, bring out the best in people. I was particularly interested in reading your father's personal account of his time as a prisoner and the knowledge that, for some, their optimism allowed them to imagine something better beyond their awful predicament. I have long believed that physical fitness is so very important as none of us know when we will need all the*

*strength we can muster but I only considered times of illness and old age, when physical fitness would maximise the probability of recovery and prolonged independence. Now I also see how it is of benefit to anyone who finds themselves in any impoverished and stressful situation. As cosy and secure [as] England appears to be I never rule out the possibility that we could become one of those persecuted peoples we still hear about around the world.*

*I was glad to know that Stephan and his mother spent time in our country and had the opportunity to enjoy the English countryside. The photograph of him with his bicycle led me to remember the many cycle rides I have taken over the years and imagine him riding down the winding country lanes which England is so famous for. The thought of him having that pleasure after all he had gone through was pleasing.*

*I managed to keep the thread of who was who until it came to placing more distant relatives and their siblings and cousins but I believe I got the gist of it!"*



Page of Testimony for commemoration of the Jews who perished during the Holocaust; please fill in a separate form for each victim, in block letters.

<p>The Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Law 5713-1993 determines in section 2 that: "The task of Yad Vashem is to gather into the homeland material regarding all these members of the Jewish people who laid down their lives, who fought and rebelled against the Nazi enemy and his collaborators, and to perpetuate their names and those of the communities, organizations and institutions which were destroyed because they were Jewish."</p>			
Victim's photo  Please write victim's name on back.  Do not glue	Victim's family name: <b>SCHIFFERES</b>	Maiden name: —	
	First name (also nickname): <b>ARTHUR</b>	Previous/other family name:	
	Title: <input checked="" type="radio"/> M <input type="radio"/> F	Date of birth: <b>5 MARCH 1880</b>	Approx. age at death: <b>58</b>
	Place of birth: <b>VIENNA</b>	Region:	Country: <b>AUSTRIA</b>
Permanent residence: <b>UN KNOWN</b>		Region:	Country: <b>AUSTRIA</b>
Residence before deportation:		Region:	Country: <b>AUSTRIA</b>
Victim's father's family name: <b>SCHIFFERES</b>		First name: <b>LEOPOLD</b>	
Victim's mother's name: <b>HERMINE</b>		Maiden name: <b>JEITELES</b>	
Victim's spouse: <b>Unknown</b>	Maiden name:	Family status:	No. of children:
Member of org./movement:	Place of work:	Profession:	
Places, events and activities during the war (prison / deportation / ghetto / camp / death march / hiding / escape / resistance / combat):  <b>imprisoned in Dachau</b>			
Date of death: <b>1938, 15 DEC</b>	Country: <b>GERMANY</b>	Region:	Place of death: <b>DACHAU</b>
Circumstances of death:  <b>—</b>			
I, the undersigned, hereby declare that this testimony is correct to the best of my knowledge.			
First name: <b>STEPHAN</b>	Family name: <b>SCHIFFERS</b>	Previous/other family name: <b>SCHIFFERES</b>	
Street: <b>1636 PORTAL DR NW</b>	House no.: <b>—</b>	City: <b>WASHINGTON DC 20012</b>	State/zip code: <b>—</b>
Country: <b>USA</b>	Tel.: <b>202 482-2442</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> I am not a survivor.	Relationship to the victim (family/other): <b>NEPHEW</b>
During the war I was in a camp / ghetto / forest / the resistance / in hiding / had false papers (circle relevant option)			

This is the form from Yad VaShem I filled out for my father, who was seeking information about his Onkel Arthur Schifferes.

NUMMER 111111111  
24. MÄRZ. 1936

# Geburtszeugnis.



dem Unterzeichneten wird hiermit bestätigt, daß laut Geburts-

Protokolles der israelitischen Kultusgemeinde in Wien, Lit. G Nr. 5054

Arthur Schiffers

am 5. März 1880 (fünfzehn)

Mark Eintausend acht hundert achtzig)

als Sohn des Herrn

Leopold Schiffers, Kaufmann,

Prag

und der Frau Hermine geb. Feitels

in Wien geboren wurde.

Wien, am 14. April 1908

Matr. Amt

der

isr. Kultusgemeinde in Wien.

Michael G. Roos  
beideter Matrikelführer.



Taxe K 2.—  
Stempel 1.—  
Zusammen K 3.—

Arthur's Birth Certificate

<b>Geburtstage:</b>
Marcus geboren am 2. Mai 1879
בֶּןִי מְרַדְּכַי נוֹלֵד לְמִזְלָטָן טֹב תְּלִלְתָּן אֵיִיר
Arthur geboren am 5. März 1880
בֶּןִי אַבְרָהָם נוֹלֵד לְמִזְלָטָן טֹב כְּבָב אַדְרָתָן תְּרִמָּתָן
Bertha geboren am 13. Juni 1885
בֶּתִי בִּילָה נוֹלֵדָה לְמִזְלָטָן טֹב לְסִינְזָן תְּרִמָּתָן
Ernst geboren 15. August 1887
בֶּןִי מֹשֶׁה נוֹלֵד לְמִזְלָטָן טֹב כָּה אָב תְּרִמָּתָן
Carl geboren am 22. Juni 1894
בֶּןִי פִּינְחָס נוֹלֵד לְמִזְלָטָן טֹב יְהָ כִּינְזָן תְּרִנְדָּל :

This is the list of names, birthdates and Hebrew names of the Schifferes children, which hangs in our house.

Markus--Mordechai

Arthur--Avraham

Bertha--Belah

Ernst--Moshe

Carl--Pinhas



Bertha  
Ernst, Leopold, Arthur  
Carl

Arthur Schifferes, who was born in Vienna on March 5, 1880, was the second child of Leopold Schifferes and Hermine née Jeiteles. My grandmother, Bertha, whom we called Moma, had two older brothers and two younger brothers. Their mother, Hermine, died (July 20, 1894) of childbirth fever shortly after Carl's birth (June 22, 1894).

After Samuel Schifferes' death on June 3, 1897, the whole Schifferes Family lived together on Ludwiggasse. Samuel's widow Ottilie (née Siebenschein) was the one to care for Carl. In fact, Carl called her "Mama", since he knew no other mother, although she was actually his aunt.

According to my grandmother Bertha, Marcus and Arthur, her two elder brothers, were not good to their father, even going so far as to sue him for the inheritance after their mother's death. So, the family was estranged, and my father barely knew two of his uncles.

When my father and I went to Vienna in 1968 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his graduation from *Gymnasium*, he first learned about the existence of his cousin Hermine who was named after her grandmother Hermine Jeiteles Schifferes. Cousin Hermine was the only child of Markus Schifferes. Ernst Schifferes passed away on February 24, 1933. Markus died on March 31, 1937.

Upon my father's release from Dachau Concentration Camp on January 4, 1939, he was told by one of the Nazis that someone with the surname Schifferes had died in the next Block. He, of course, realized that it was his estranged uncle Arthur Schifferes. Both my grandmother and

father knew that Arthur's widow, Marie (also called Mizzi), lived in England, but there was never any attempt on their part, or on her part, to make contact.

After receiving many emails and numerous other items of interest from Roger Smith in England, I decided that I would write an Addendum to my two books in order to pass on more information about our family. In addition, I came across some documents that our relatives needed to fill out before their emigration. Thus, the Addendum became Addenda!

I am extremely grateful to Roger Smith for his persistence in tracking me through Randy Schoenberg. I dedicate this to Roger and to the memory of his dear mother, Cicely Georgina Smith, who was Marie Kojzar Schifferes' (died November 1989) friend from Henley on Thames. Without Roger's efforts, I would have never known nor received what I am about to reveal about the fate of Arthur Schifferes, my great uncle.

I am also thankful for all the help I received with the bureaucratic translations from various relatives and friends. Many thanks go to my dear friend, Diane Levy, to my nephew, Michael Gurin, and my cousins, Anthony Kahane, and Robert and Louise Beig. Also, I would like to express gratitude to my friends, Peter Zimmer, Gabrielle Fassbeck, and Martina Strehlen. And I could not have achieved this without the love, support, and help given by my darling husband.



Arthur Schifferes  
1901



Arthur

Bertha

Ernst

Carl

Marcus

This photo (circa 1903) was amongst the other items in Marie Schifferes' collection.



Imperial and Royal Reich War Ministry

Completion of Reserve Duty from 23 December 1906 until  
1 January 1907 Lieutenant in the Reserve

Seine kaiserliche und königliche  
Apostolische Majestät  
haben mit der Allerhöchsten Entschließung  
vom 23. Dezember 1906

Sie [mit 1. Jänner 1907] zum  
Leutnant in der Reserve

mit dem Range vom 1. Jänner 1907, Rang Nr. 1176,  
 beim Infanterieregiment [Par...? - name of regiment] No. 12  
 allergnädigst zu ... geruht.

Wien, am 27. Dezember 1906.



K.u.k. Platzkommando in Wien.  
Nr. 21.650 res.

An

Seine Hochwohlgeborenen Herrn  
k.u.k. Leutnant a.D.  
Arthur Schifferes

in

Wien, am 20. Mai 1916.

Wien.

Auf Jhr Ansuchen vom 18.d.M. wird Euer Hochwohlgeborenen bestätig,  
dass Sie laut P.V.Bl. für das k.u.k. Heer Nr. 31 v. 17./9. 1910 mit 20./9.  
aus der Reserve des J.R. Nr. 12 als zu Truppendienst im Verhältnis a.D.  
Lokaldiensten geeignet in das k.u.k. Platzkommando als k.u.k.  
Hochwohlgeborenen stehen seither beim Platzkommando als k.u.k.  
Leut.a.D." in Evidenz.

Zur Ausweisleistung genügt diese Zuschrift im Verhältnis mit dem in Jhren  
Besitze befindlichen Ernennungsdekret zum Leutnant i.d.Rs. des J.R. 12 und  
dem zweiten Dekrete, welches Sie anlässlich Ihrer Versetzung in das Verhältnis  
a.D. erhalten haben, vollkommen.

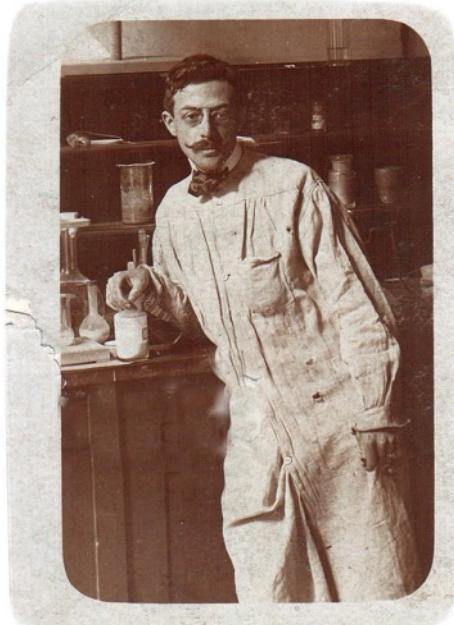
Eine Klausulierung der Dekrete bezüglich Ihrer Diensttauglichkeit  
wäre überflüssig und ist weil durch Vorschriften nicht begründet, unstatthaft.



1. 41  
Parräobjt

"At this time (1916, in the middle of WW I) Arthur was a retired Lieutenant. It seems as if Arthur had applied to be accepted as an active Lieutenant in the *Platzkommando* in Vienna to do administrative duties. This writing says that Arthur is accepted to fulfill his military service in the *Platzkommando* in Vienna. Additionally it says that this correspondence and the two certificates he received when he 1) was appointed a reserve Lieutenant and 2) when he was appointed Lieutenant off duty are sufficient to legitimize himself when attending the office. The writing goes on by saying that a medical certificate giving information about being fit for service is neither required nor allowed/permissible. So I am not sure (and the writing gives no further information) whether Arthur applied voluntarily for military service or was drafted and applied to serve in the *Platzkommando* to avoid having to serve as an active soldier somewhere at the front-line." [Interpreted by Peter Zimmer].

The following information about Marcus and Arthur Schifferes was provided by Anthony Kahane:



Marcus Schifferes

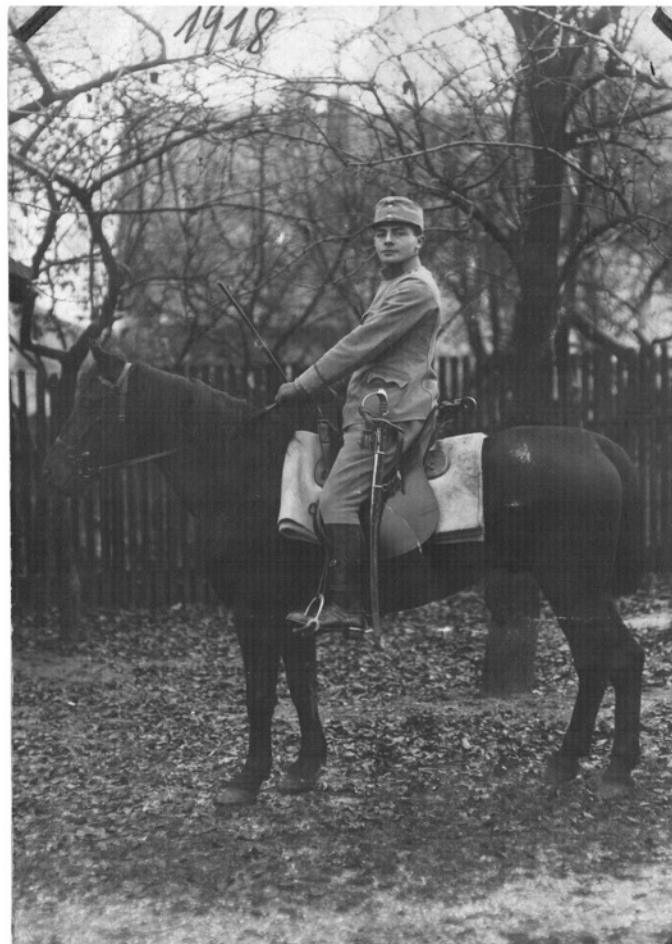
"About Marcus and Arthur working together, the entry from 11 May 1912 reads:  
*Wien IX., Porzellangasse 54, Chemiker M. Schifferes & Bruder, Handel mit chemischen Produkten. Ausgetreten der Gesellschaft] Marcus Schifferes. Nunmehriger Alleinhaber: Arthur Schifferes. Derselbe [i.e., Arthur] zeichnet die Firma in der Weise, dass er unter dem Firmenwortlaut den Anfangsbuchstaben seines Vornamens und den vollen Zunamen schreibt.*

From this, it seems that Marcus left this particular firm and only Arthur was left as its owner. I understand the last bit as meaning that Arthur wanted to use his own initial (A) in the name of the firm.

*Löschen nachstehender Firmen:*

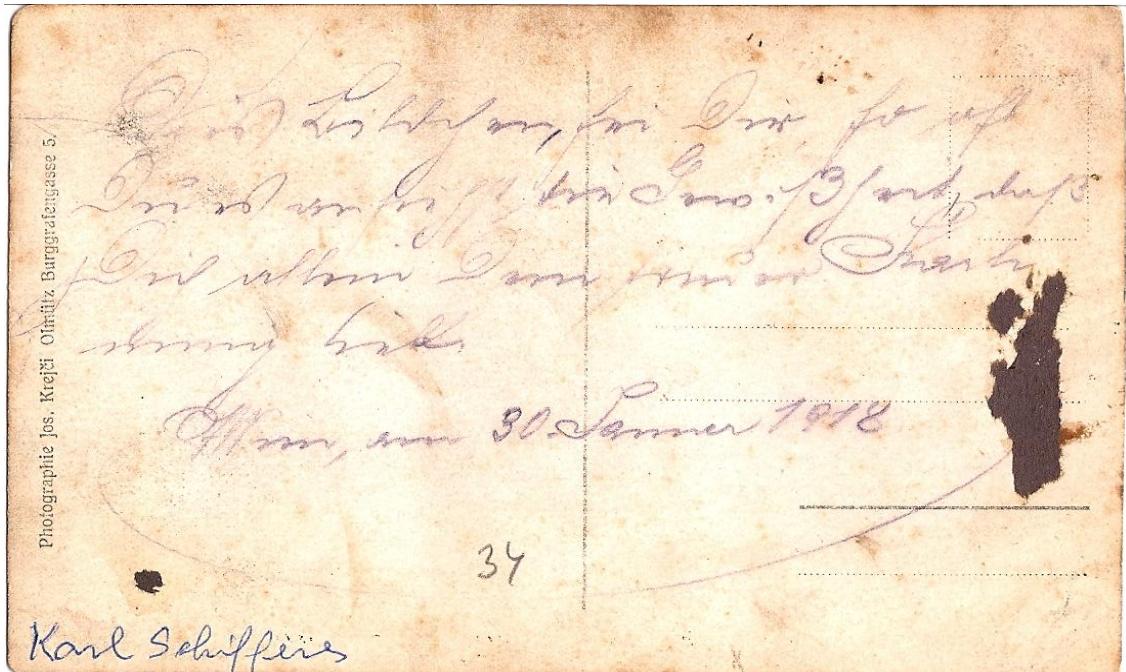
*IX., Porzellangasse 54, Chemiker M. Schifferes & Bruder, Handel mit chemischen Produkten, infolge Gewerbezurücklegung.*

I am not sure whether this means the company was completely dissolved, or whether it was somehow 'put on hold'. Marcus, of course, had other companies, including the Portolac Holzmasse Gesellschaft (mentioned in the article of 15 March 1913), whose address was at Porzellangasse 49."



This photo of my father's youngest Onkel Karl, was also in Marie Schifferes' collection.

### Dedication on back of Karl's photo



Dieses Bildchen sei Dir, so oft  
Du es ansiehst, die Gewissheit, dass  
Dich allein Dein treuer Karl  
ewig liebt.  
Wien, am 30. Janner 1918

Translation: This picture, whenever you look at it, should serve as a reminder of your faithful Karl's endless love for you. Vienna, January 30, 1918

On December 21, 2020 Anthony Kahane sent the following email regarding Arthur Schifferes' first marriage:

*"We had thought at one point that she was Karoline (Caroline) FLEISCHMANN. In fact, her maiden name was GOLDZIEHER. This is the record of the divorce of Arthur and Caroline, in 1916, on the GenTeam website:"*

## **Divorces/Scheidungs Index: 1870-1942**

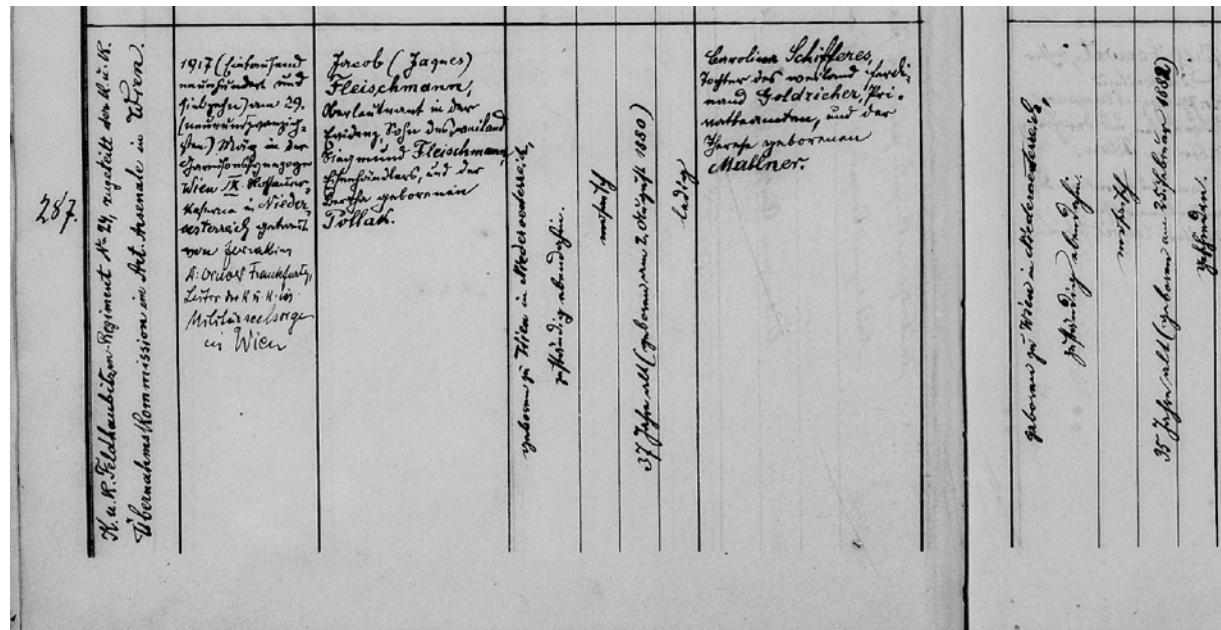
**Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES**  
**2 matching records found.**  
Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:57:48 -0700

Number	Husband	Place of Birth	Marriage Date	Children
Date	Wife		Marriage Place	
174	<a href="#">Schifferes, Arthur</a>	Wien	4/10/1908	
8/27/1916	<a href="#">Goldzieher, Karoline</a>	Wien	Magyarfalva	
393	<a href="#">Schifferes, Marcus</a>	Wien	3/2/1909	
6/3/1918	<a href="#">Diamant, Elsa</a>	Wien	Wien	

It also records the second divorce of Marcus Schifferes and Elsa Diamant in 1918.

"In March 1917, Caroline remarried, to Julius (Jaques) FLEISCHMANN, son of Siegmund FLEISCHMANN and Bertha POLLAK. He was born in Vienna on 2 August 1880. Caroline was born in Vienna on 25 February 1882 and her parents were Ferdinand GOLDZIEHER and Therese MALLNER.

I attach the marriage record (in two screenshots), which was conducted by the Jewish military chaplaincy in Vienna." (Email from Anthony Kahane).



CCCC XXXIX.

Caroline Schifferes, tochter des vorläufigen Justiz- und Goldrichter, Frau. unterstaatliche, und das Jude geborene Mühlner.	Salomon Schifferes Judenname: Jakob geb. 01.08.1880 Wien 9, Kolingasse 4/24	Albert Baum Arbeiter I. Kolingasse 4	1) Geburtslegitimation nicht vorliegt. 2) Militärischer Dienstbericht aufgrund der Legitimation des Rücktrittsberichts Kommission im Artillerie Arsenal in Wien (jene Notiz). 3) Geburtslegitimation: a) für den Kindergarten von Mag. Dr. G. Leder für den ~~1918~~ ~~1919~~ ~~1920~~ ~~1921~~ ~~1922~~ ~~1923~~ ~~1924~~ ~~1925~~ ~~1926~~ ~~1927~~ ~~1928~~ ~~1929~~ ~~1930~~ ~~1931~~ ~~1932~~ ~~1933~~ ~~1934~~ ~~1935~~ ~~1936~~ ~~1937~~ ~~1938~~ ~~1939~~ ~~1940~~ ~~1941~~ ~~1942~~ ~~1943~~ ~~1944~~ ~~1945~~ ~~1946~~ ~~1947~~ ~~1948~~ ~~1949~~ ~~1950~~ ~~1951~~ ~~1952~~ ~~1953~~ ~~1954~~ ~~1955~~ ~~1956~~ ~~1957~~ ~~1958~~ ~~1959~~ ~~1960~~ ~~1961~~ ~~1962~~ ~~1963~~ ~~1964~~ ~~1965~~ ~~1966~~ ~~1967~~ ~~1968~~ ~~1969~~ ~~1970~~ ~~1971~~ ~~1972~~ ~~1973~~ ~~1974~~ ~~1975~~ ~~1976~~ ~~1977~~ ~~1978~~ ~~1979~~ ~~1980~~ ~~1981~~ ~~1982~~ ~~1983~~ ~~1984~~ ~~1985~~ ~~1986~~ ~~1987~~ ~~1988~~ ~~1989~~ ~~1990~~ ~~1991~~ ~~1992~~ ~~1993~~ ~~1994~~ ~~1995~~ ~~1996~~ ~~1997~~ ~~1998~~ ~~1999~~ ~~2000~~ ~~2001~~ ~~2002~~ ~~2003~~ ~~2004~~ ~~2005~~ ~~2006~~ ~~2007~~ ~~2008~~ ~~2009~~ ~~2010~~ ~~2011~~ ~~2012~~ ~~2013~~ ~~2014~~ ~~2015~~ ~~2016~~ ~~2017~~ ~~2018~~ ~~2019~~ ~~2020~~ ~~2021~~ ~~2022~~ ~~2023~~ ~~2024~~ ~~2025~~ ~~2026~~ ~~2027~~ ~~2028~~ ~~2029~~ ~~2030~~ ~~2031~~ ~~2032~~ ~~2033~~ ~~2034~~ ~~2035~~ ~~2036~~ ~~2037~~ ~~2038~~ ~~2039~~ ~~2040~~ ~~2041~~ ~~2042~~ ~~2043~~ ~~2044~~ ~~2045~~ ~~2046~~ ~~2047~~ ~~2048~~ ~~2049~~ ~~2050~~ ~~2051~~ ~~2052~~ ~~2053~~ ~~2054~~ ~~2055~~ ~~2056~~ ~~2057~~ ~~2058~~ ~~2059~~ ~~2060~~ ~~2061~~ ~~2062~~ ~~2063~~ ~~2064~~ ~~2065~~ ~~2066~~ ~~2067~~ ~~2068~~ ~~2069~~ ~~2070~~ ~~2071~~ ~~2072~~ ~~2073~~ ~~2074~~ ~~2075~~ ~~2076~~ ~~2077~~ ~~2078~~ ~~2079~~ ~~2080~~ ~~2081~~ ~~2082~~ ~~2083~~ ~~2084~~ ~~2085~~ ~~2086~~ ~~2087~~ ~~2088~~ ~~2089~~ ~~2090~~ ~~2091~~ ~~2092~~ ~~2093~~ ~~2094~~ ~~2095~~ ~~2096~~ ~~2097~~ ~~2098~~ ~~2099~~ ~~20100~~ ~~20101~~ ~~20102~~ ~~20103~~ ~~20104~~ ~~20105~~ ~~20106~~ ~~20107~~ ~~20108~~ ~~20109~~ ~~20110~~ ~~20111~~ ~~20112~~ ~~20113~~ ~~20114~~ ~~20115~~ ~~20116~~ ~~20117~~ ~~20118~~ ~~20119~~ ~~20120~~ ~~20121~~ ~~20122~~ ~~20123~~ ~~20124~~ ~~20125~~ ~~20126~~ ~~20127~~ ~~20128~~ ~~20129~~ ~~20130~~ ~~20131~~ ~~20132~~ ~~20133~~ 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~~20100118~~ ~~20100119~~ ~~201001110~~ ~~201001111~~ ~~201001112~~ ~~201001113~~ ~~201001114~~ ~~201001115~~ ~~201001116~~ ~~201001117~~ ~~201001118~~ ~~201001119~~ ~~2010011110~~ ~~2010011111~~ ~~2010011112~~ ~~2010011113~~ ~~2010011114~~ ~~2010011115~~ ~~2010011116~~ ~~2010011117~~ ~~2010011118~~ ~~2010011119~~ ~~20100111110~~ ~~20100111111~~ ~~20100111112~~ ~~20100111113~~ ~~20100111114~~ ~~20100111115~~ ~~20100111116~~ ~~20100111117~~ ~~20100111118~~ ~~20100111119~~ ~~201001111110~~ ~~201001111111~~ ~~201001111112~~ ~~201001111113~~ ~~201001111114~~ ~~201001111115~~ ~~201001111116~~ ~~201001111117~~ ~~201001111118~~ ~~201001111119~~ ~~2010011111110~~ ~~2010011111111~~ ~~2010011111112~~ ~~2010011111113~~ ~~2010011111114~~ ~~2010011111115~~ ~~2010011111116~~ ~~2010011111117~~ ~~2010011111118~~ ~~2010011111119~~ ~~20100111111110~~ ~~20100111111111~~ ~~20100111111112~~ ~~20100111111113~~ ~~20100111111114~~ ~~20100111111115~~ ~~20100111111116~~ ~~20100111111117~~ ~~20100111111118~~ ~~20100111111119~~ ~~201001111111110~~ ~~201001111111111~~ ~~201001111111112~~ ~~201001111111113~~ ~~201001111111114~~ ~~201001111111115~~ ~~201001111111116~~ ~~201001111111117~~ ~~201001111111118~~ ~~201001111111119~~ ~~2010011111111110~~ ~~2010011111111111~~ ~~2010011111111112~~ ~~2010011111111113~~ ~~2010011111111114~~ ~~2010011111111115~~ ~~2010011111111116~~ ~~2010011111111117~~ ~~2010011111111118~~ ~~2010011111111119~~ ~~20100111111111110~~ ~~20100111111111111~~ ~~20100111111111112~~ ~~20100111111111113~~ ~~20100111111111114~~ ~~20100111111111115~~ ~~20100111111111116~~ ~~20100111111111117~~ ~~20100111111111118~~ ~~20100111111111119~~ ~~201001111111111110~~ ~~201001111111111111~~ ~~201001111111111112~~ ~~201001111111111113~~ ~~201001111111111114~~ ~~201001111111111115~~ ~~201001111111111116~~ ~~201001111111111117~~ ~~201001111111111118~~ ~~201001111111111119~~ ~~2010011111111111110~~ ~~2010011111111111111~~ ~~2010011111111111112~~ ~~2010011111111111113~~ ~~2010011111111111114~~ 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~~20100111111111111111111111116~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111117~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111118~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111119~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111110~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111111~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111112~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111113~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111114~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111115~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111116~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111117~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111118~~ ~~201001111111111111111111111119~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111110~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111111~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111112~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111113~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111114~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111115~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111116~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111117~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111118~~ ~~2010011111111111111111111111119~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111111110~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111111111~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111111112~~ ~~20100111111111111111111111111113~~ 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## Converts from Judaism: 1915-1945

Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES							
6 matching records found.							
Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:57:07 -0700							
Number	Name	Birth Name	Date of Birth	Marital Status	Vienna Address	Religion	
Date		Age	Place of Birth	Occupation		Note	
513 12/27/1915	Schifferes, Hermine	Fried 42	28.09.1873 St. Pölten	verh.	2 Ferdinandstr. 15		
222 05/29/1918	Schifferes, Arthur		05.03.1880 Wien	ger. getrennt Kaufmann	17 Ranftlg. 5		
109 01/15/1919	Schifferes, Elsa	Diamant 32	21.08.1887 Wien	ger. getrennt Private	8 Kochg. 7		
151 03/17/1933	Schifferes, Hedwig		02/06/1915 Wien	ledig	2 Gr. Schiffg. 3		
26 03/05/1936	Schifferes, Otto		08/09/1917 Wien	ledig Infanterist	9 Türkenstr. 22a		
279 04/02/1936	Schifferes, Leopoldine	Czerny 47	04.08.1889 Wien Pf. St. Leopold	verw. Private	2 Große Schiffg. 3/24		

## Searching for Surname (phonetically like) : SCHIFFERES

### 3 matching records found.

Run on Mon, 30 Nov 2020 07:56:42 -0700

strict	Number	Name	Date	Birth Date	Birth Place	Return/Conversion	Notes
	654	Schifferes, Samuel					

(It is uncertain if this is the same Arthur)

The following photos of Arthur and Marie were in the collection, which were sent to me by Roger Smith. Life seemed good.



Arthur and Marie, June 16, 1915



December 8, 1917



May 21, 1919



Arthur and Marie with unidentified man  
May 21, 1919



Arthur and Marie  
circa 1920



1919



1922



1923



Arthur and Marie on the beach at Norderney  
1923



Arthur and Marie on the beach at Norderney  
July 13, 1923



Life was good at Norderney !  
(Norderney is one of the East Frisian Islands off the North Sea Coast of Germany (1923).  
Arthur encircled in red.)



Venice, 1924



August 21, 1927



1928



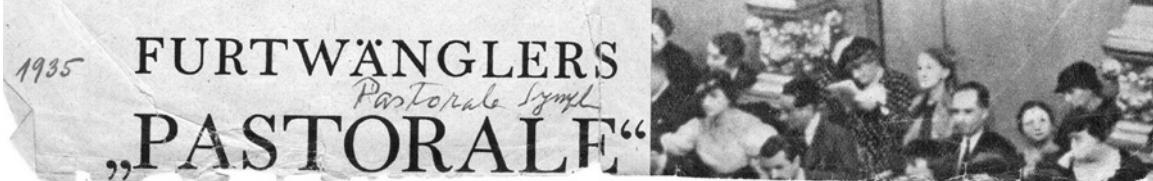
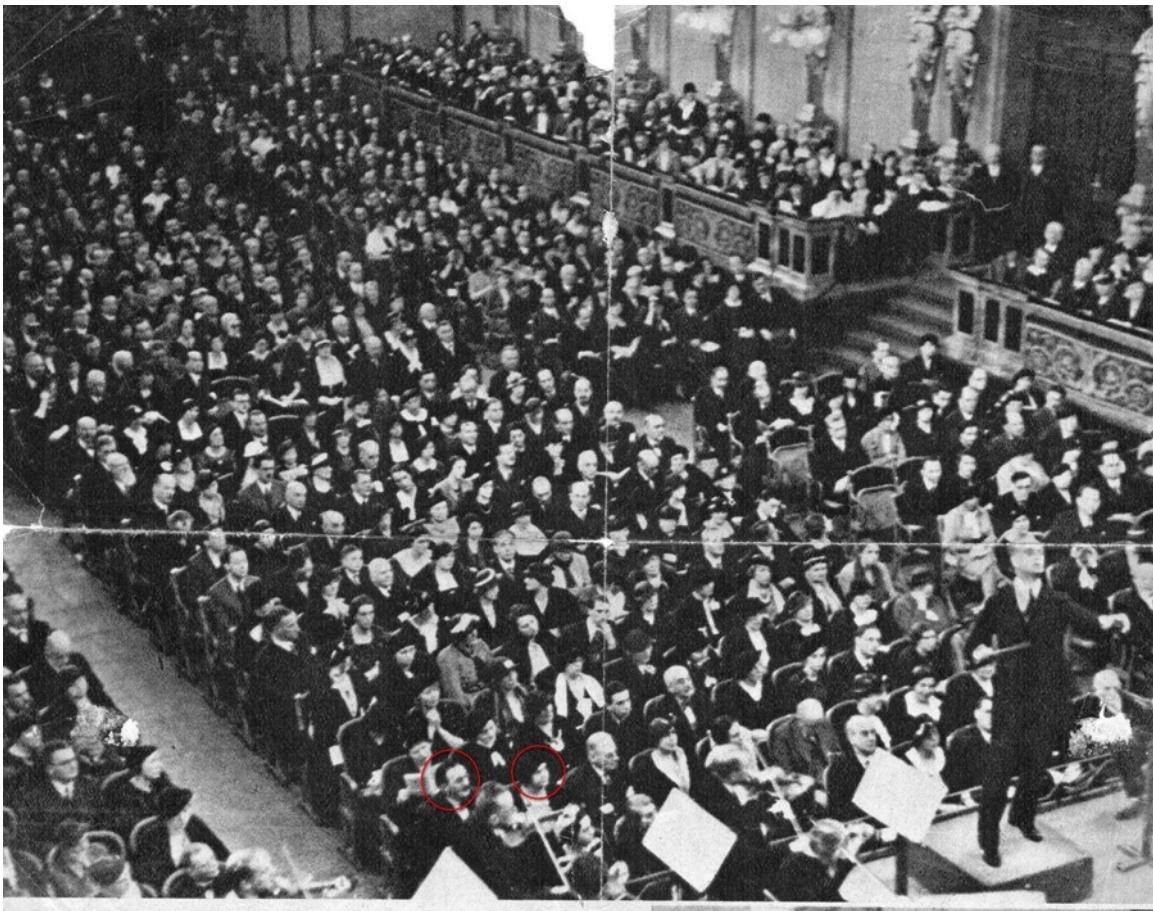
1928



June 22, 1929

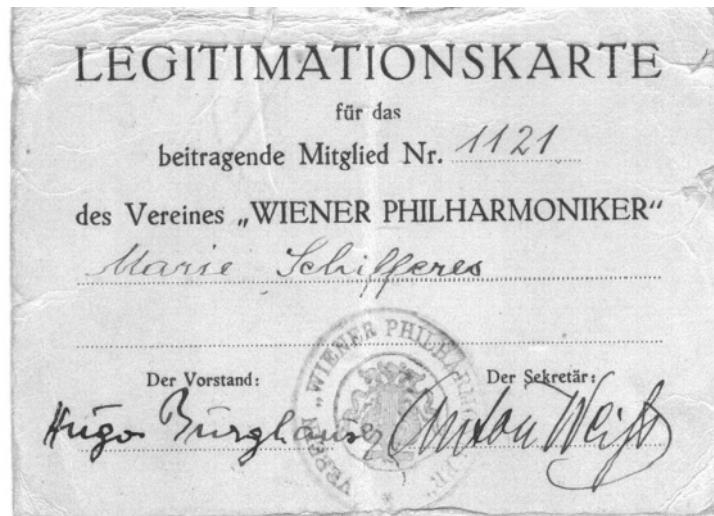


1935



In 1935 Arthur and Marie attended a concert Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, played by the Vienna Philharmonic, conducted by Furtwängler. Arthur and Marie are seated in the first row, on the left, encircled by red.

Gustav Heinrich Ernst Martin Wilhelm Furtwängler was a German conductor and composer. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest symphonic and operatic conductors of the 20th century. Furtwängler was principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic between 1922 and 1945, and from 1952 until 1954. [Wikipedia].



Marie Schifferes, Member of the Vienna Philharmonic Society



1935



1937



1938  
Probably the last photo of Arthur

Jahr 1938

GRUND  
NUMMER 01824830

Nr. 54227



## HEIMATSCHEIN

womit bestätigt wird, daß

*Arthur Schifferes,*  
Charakter oder Beschäftigung *Kaufmann*  
Alter *96 - 5. Mai 1880 in aktion, 54 Jahre*  
Stand *verheiratet*  
das Heimatrecht in WIEN besitzt *0-9-T-9678/02*

Eigenhändige Unterschrift der Partei:

*Arthur Schifferes*

VOM MAGISTRAT DER STADT WIEN  
IM SELBSTÄNDIGEN WIRKUNGSBEREICH

Wien, am *31. Oktober 1938*

Für den Bürgermeister:

*Dr. Dr. Schifferes*

V. D. Nr. 59. Streng verrochenbar. — Österreichische Staatsdruckerei, D. V. 3367 38

Certificate of Residency, Arthur Schifferes  
Issued in 1938



Part of Marie Schifferes' Passport  
November 3, 1938

Marie and Arthur were planning on leaving Nazi Austria and had, apparently, applied for emigration to England. Arthur was arrested after *Kristallnacht* (The Night of Broken Glass) and was sent to Dachau Concentration Camp in Germany. Around the same time, his nephew, Stephan, had also been arrested in Stuttgart, where he was attending a Jewish Sports School. Little did either of them know that they were actually in the same horrid place.

Marsh Court,

Sherborne,

Dorset,

December 8th 1938,

erl 9/12 38  
erl 14/12 38

Dear Madam,

You and your husband should go to the British Passport Control Officer in Vienna, to whom a communication has been sent from the Home Office. When you have <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ permits, you should go to Thos. Cook & Son. Vienna, who will provide you with tickets from Vienna to London via. Ostende and from London to Sherborne. They will also pay for the registration of luggage. You will apparently require <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ transit visa from the Belgian authorities in Vienna. ~~In addition to the~~  
~~Belgian visa, at~~ ~~Ostend~~ and Dover there will be a man with Thomas Cook on his cap and if you want information about anything, <sup>he</sup> ~~they~~ will give it to you. There will also be ~~a~~ man from Thos. Cook at Victoria station in London. They will have been told about you and will give you £2 if you require it. I expect to hear from Thomas Cook & Son when you will arrive and if I hear in time, I will telephone to Mr Franks who will try <sup>to</sup> ~~and~~ meet you at Victoria Station. If you arrive at Victoria Station too late to catch the 6p.m. (18 hours) train from Waterloo Station to Sherborne, Thos Cooks man or possibly Mr Franks will tell you where to go for the night. Possibly I or one of our party will be in London and will try and meet you also.

Yours truly,  
P. V. Morgan

Sadly this letter arrived in Vienna after Arthur's incarceration and death.

## Dachau



Dachau Barracks, Courtesy of the USHMM

The following excerpt about Dachau is from Martin Gilbert's book:

*KRISTALLNACHT: prelude to destruction*, Martin Gilbert, NY: Harper Collins, 2006 p. 179-181.

*On November 30 a British newspaper reported a further threat against the Jews of Germany in the Schwarze Korps, the SS newspaper: 'On the day that a Jewish weapon or a weapon purchased with Jewish money is raised against any of the German leaders, on that day there will be no more Jews left alive in Germany.'*

*Of the 30,000 Jewish men arrested and taken to concentration camps immediately after Kristallnacht, Walter Loeb – four of whose uncles served in the First World War, with one dying in 1923 from wounds received in action – was among the 110,000 who were sent to Dachau, just outside Munich. 'We were greeted,' he later recalled, 'by a "welcoming committee" consisting of a large body of heavily armed SS guards with helmets and riot gear, who constantly taunted us with loud insults, such as: "You are all going to kick the bucket here," and other vicious slogans. Some guards went through our ranks and asked individual prisoners the asinine question: "Do you know why you are here?" Anyone who answered "No" was promptly slapped in the face. I was spared that ordeal as they passed me by.'*

*A guard then 'yelled for "the rabbi" to step forward. The guard became almost ecstatic when to his fiendish delight, he reaped a bonanza, as not just one but several persons who appeared to be rabbis stepped forward, and in gratitude for their obedience were beaten up.' There was no food for three days 'while we were processed in the system. We were given showers, sham medical examinations, and our heads were shaved clean. The showers became a special ordeal and the guards took fiendish delight by alternately squirting hot and cold water into the mouths of prisoners.' (page 179)*

*Each prisoner was then interrogated and asked for his past political affiliation and occupation. 'They countered usually with strong sarcasm. Thus, if one was a "business man" he was called a "cheat". And if one was a skilled craftsman, such as an electrician, he was*

*called a “liar”. We were also photographed and our physical measurements were taken in a room that supposedly was doing racial research. Each prisoner was assigned a number, which we had to just sew on the uniform sleeve with a yellow star.’*

*Each barrack to which the new arrivals were assigned held a thousand prisoners. ‘The barracks became hopelessly overcrowded, as we slept packed like sardines.’ The camp rules were severe. There was an eight o’clock curfew, but the barracks were not locked. ‘Anyone who would open the door after eight and stepped outside, would be shot immediately. The searchlights were constantly illuminating the barracks at night, and the guards from the machine gun towers would have little difficulty in spotting violators. A few prisoners committed suicide by touching the electrified barbed wire that surrounded the camp.’*

*The daily routine began at 4:30 in the morning. ‘All prisoners had to parade on the Appel Platz (roll call square). The commander or his deputy took the roll call, by ordering all prisoners “in protective custody,” as we were called, to stand at attention. This charade could take hours, especially if the counting of the prisoners yielded an incorrect result. And the guards would become nervous out of the fear that a prisoner somehow managed to escape.’ Most of the day was occupied ‘by doing military formation drills, double time runs, marching, etc. Some of the older prisoners collapsed and later died, as they could not keep up this rigorous routine.’*

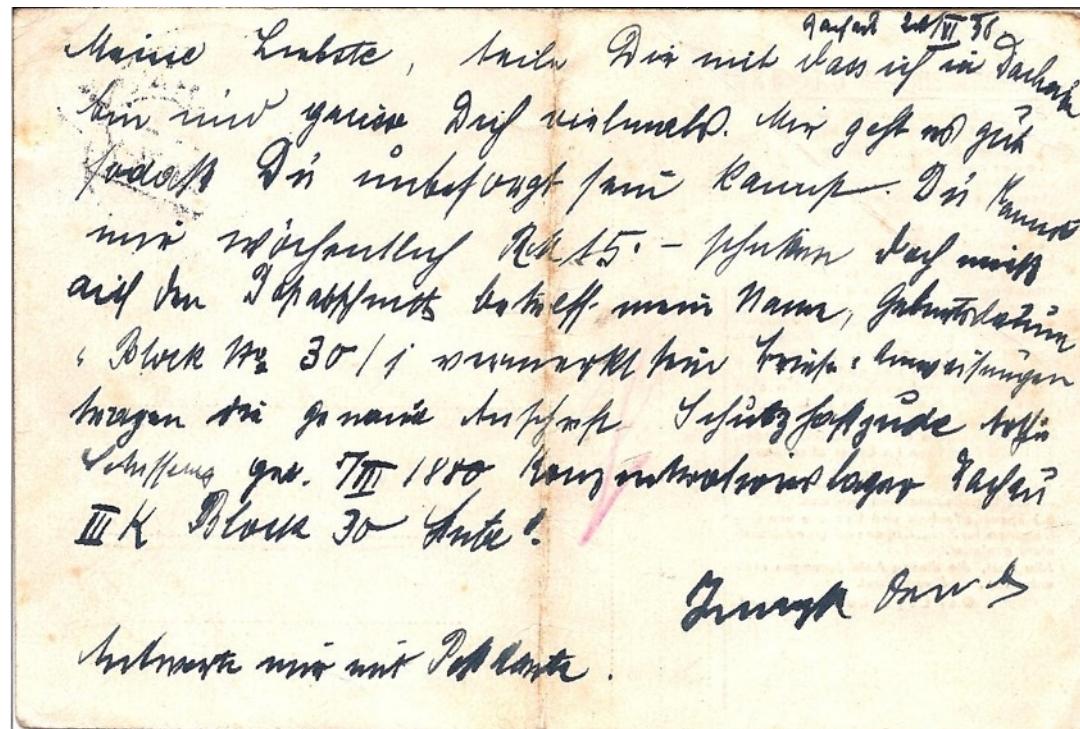
*After the second week at Dachau the Jewish prisoners were individually ordered to an office ‘where we were asked to declare (p. 180) our personal income, bank account, and other assets.’ The reason for this was the billion mark fine imposed on the Jewish community. ‘One morning, on roll call square, the order was issued for all millionaires to step forward, and a number of persons complied. Near me stood an elderly banker, presumably a millionaire who defied this order and did not budge. At that moment, one of the guards remembered the banker from the time of registration. He yelled at the man, had him pulled out and beaten severely until he was unconscious.’*

*After about a month the prisoners were given postcards on which to write home, ‘using a prescribed text, that we were well and well treated. Our family should send us money, which we were to use to buy toothpaste and soap at the canteen run by the SS, at exorbitant prices. They also made us subscribe to the official Nazi newspaper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*. At least we learned about some of the news outside, even if much was propaganda.’*

*The winter was intensely cold. Due to a shortage in the camp stores, some prisoners had not received shirts. ‘Some had the idea of stuffing newspapers into their uniform as insulation from the cold,’ Walter Loeb remembered. ‘This was reported, and the next morning an announcement was made, that anyone caught with newspapers in their uniforms would receive twenty-five lashes.’*

*What were known in the camp as the ‘November’ Jews were mostly released during the winter. This, Walter Loeb stressed, ‘was the last time that inmates were released from a concentration camp. They had to pledge to leave Germany quickly. When my turn came, I had to take a medical examination. I did not pass, because I had visible frostbite on my hands, and they did not want the outside world to see scars of marks of maltreatments (such as beatings, etc.). They were sensitive to public opinion.*

This is a postcard from Dachau that Arthur Schifferes sent to his wife.



24 / XI 38

Meine Liebste, teile Dir mit, dass ich in Dachau  
bin und grüsse Dich vielmals. Mir geht es gut,  
sodass Du unbesorgt sein kannst. Du kannst  
mir wöchentlich RM 15.- schicken doch nicht  
auf den Zahl(?)abschnitt betreff. mein Name, Geburtsdatum  
Block Nr. 30/1 vermerkt sein Briefe, Anweisungen  
tragen die genaue Anschrift Schutzhäftjude Arthur  
Schifferes geb. 7 III 1880 Konzentrationslager Dachau  
III K Block 30 Stube I.

Innigl. Dein A.

Antworte mir mit Postkarte.

English translation:

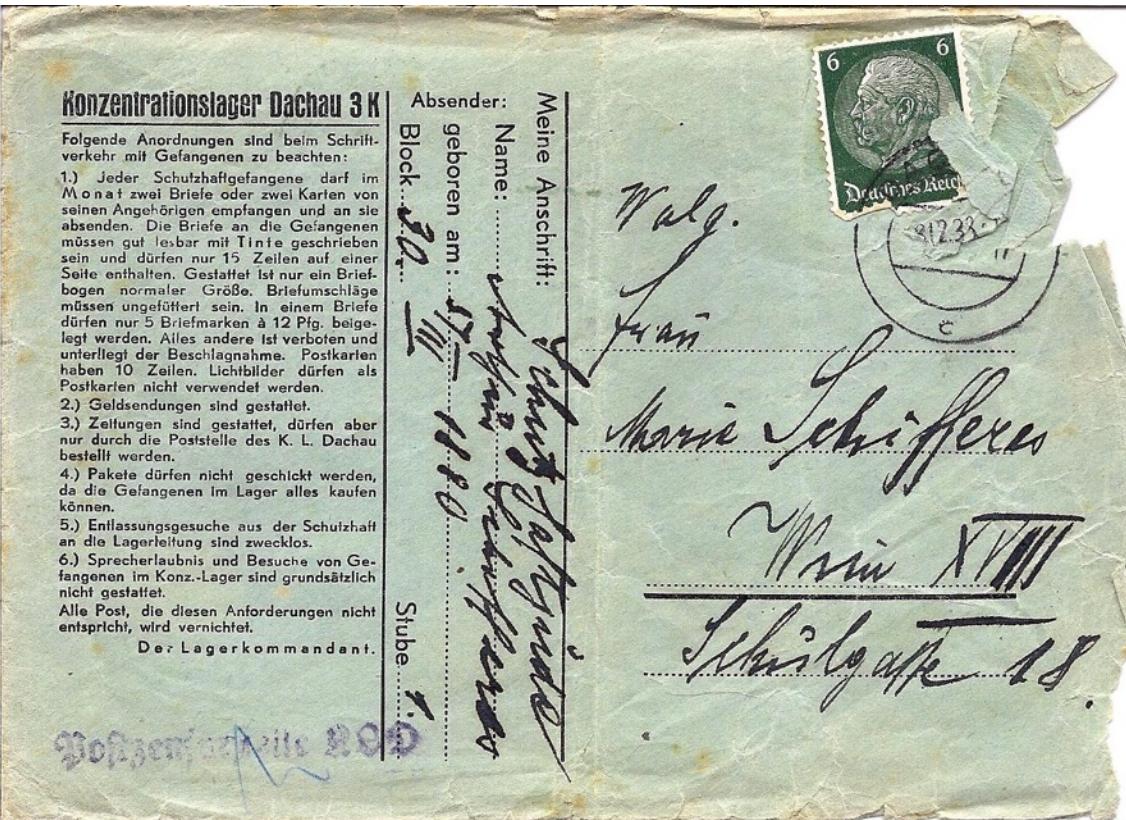
November 24, (19)38

My Dearest, letting you know that I am in Dachau and send you many greetings. I am well, so you can rest assured. You can send me RM 15- weekly although with the amount (?), my name, birthdate Block No. 30/1 and address written exactly as Protective Jewish Custody Arthur Schifferes, b. 7 March 1880 Concentration Camp Dachau III Block 30 Room I.

Intimate l. Your A.

Answer me with a postcard.

And the envelope from a letter Arthur sent:



Envelope from Concentration Camp Dachau sent from:

*My Address: Jew in Protective Custody*

*Name: Arthur Schifferes*

*born on: 5 March 1880*

*Block: 30. III      Door: 1*

**Konzentrationslager Dachau 3 K**

Folgende Anordnungen sind beim Schriftverkehr mit Gefangenen zu beachten:

- 1.) Jeder Schulhaftgefangene darf im Monat zwei Briefe oder zwei Karten von seinen Angehörigen empfangen und an sie absenden. Die Briefe an die Gefangenen müssen gut lesbar mit Tinte geschrieben sein und dürfen nur 15 Zeilen auf einer Seite enthalten. Gestaltet ist nur ein Briefbogen normaler Größe. Briefumschläge müssen ungefüttert sein. In einem Brief dürfen nur 5 Briefmarken à 12 Pf. beigelegt werden. Alles andere ist verboten und unterliegt der Beschlagnahme. Postkarten haben 10 Zellen. Lichtbilder dürfen als Postkarten nicht verwendet werden.
  - 2.) Geldsendungen sind gestattet.
  - 3.) Zeitungen sind gestattet, dürfen aber nur durch die Poststelle des K. L. Dachau bestellt werden.
  - 4.) Pakete dürfen nicht geschickt werden, da die Gefangenen im Lager alles kaufen können.
  - 5.) Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schulhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.
  - 6.) Sprecherlaubnis und Besuche von Gefangenen im Konz.-Lager sind grundsätzlich nicht gestattet.
- Alle Post, die diesen Anforderungen nicht entspricht, wird vernichtet.

Der Lagerkommandant.

Meine Anschrift: *Schutzhaftgrüde*  
 Absender: Name: *Arthur Schiffner*  
 geboren am: *5/III 1880*  
 Block: *10* Stube: *1*

Dachau 3 K, den:

*3/XII 38.*

Postkarten (Grußkarten) sind nur alle 4 Wochen gestattet, ansonsten sind unbedingt Postanweisungen. Dieselben sind so abzusenden, daß sie jeweils am 1. oder 15. jeden Monats im Lager eintreffen.

Der mittlere (Haupt)-Abschnitt ist zu adressieren: Name, Vorname, Geb. Tag, als Wohnort: Dachau 3 K, als Straße: Block und Stube.

Der linke (Empfänger-) Abschnitt muß auf der Vorderseite den Betrag und Absender tragen, auf der Rückseite: Name, Vorname, Geb. Tag und Block/Stube des Häftlings.

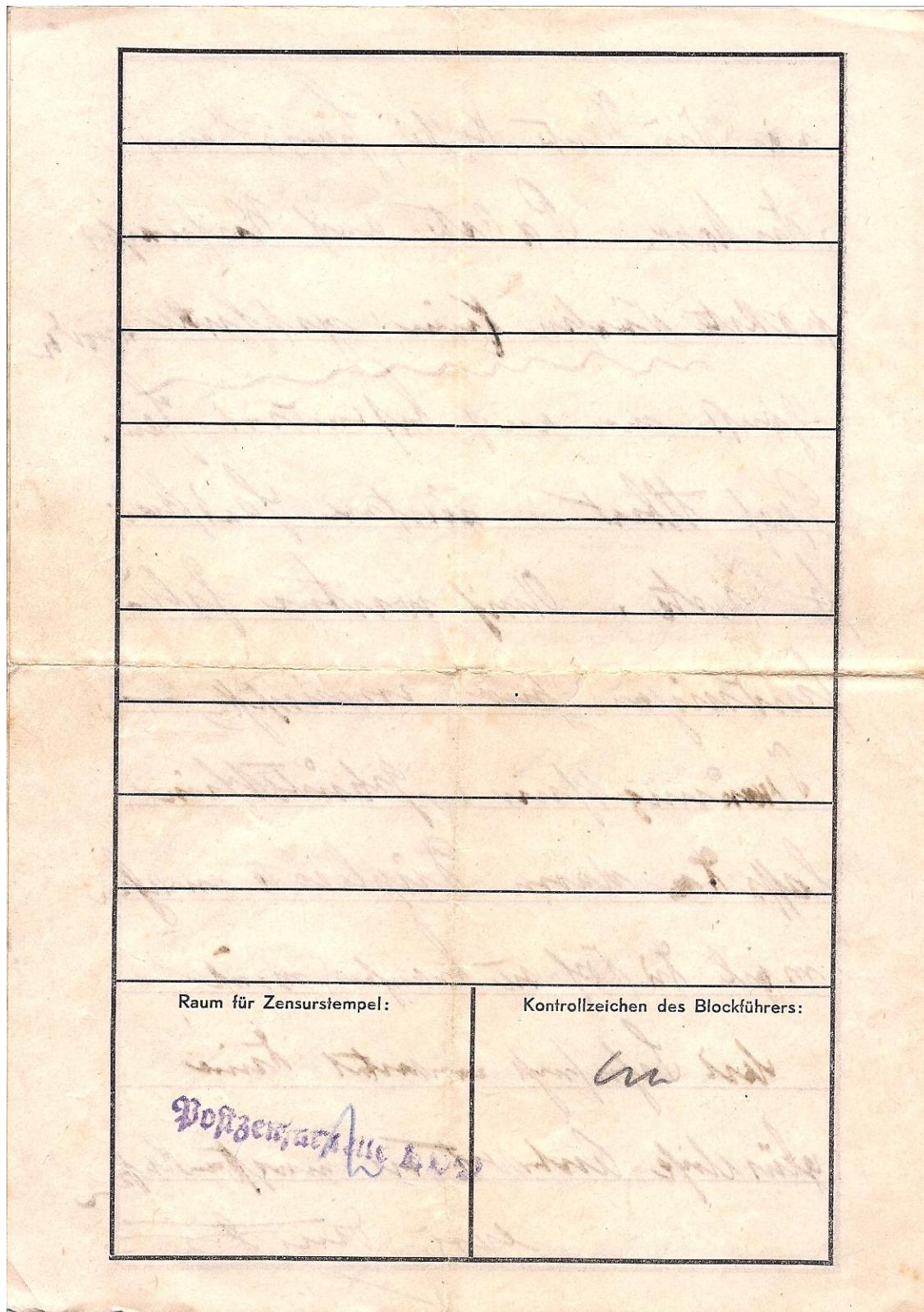
Postanweisungen, die obigen Vorschriften nicht entsprechen oder undeutlich beschriftet sind, geben zurück.

Cover of Arthur's only letter sent from Dachau, which includes his name, address, birthdate, Block number as well as many rules and regulations (in fine print, upper left)

an Sie gute Kathi, Lenz, Henry  
, Karlsruhe. PaRote auf Kaiserswerth  
paRote Kaiserswerth auf  
Gruß mir von besuchten Frei.  
Prof. Oberst & eintritt Jan./Febr.  
in Karlsruhe. Ohne weitere Feh-  
lentwicklungen sind wir zufrieden. —  
Spannungslinie & Grabenlinie  
lassen die durch Displazierung  
mark in Hof zu Kaiserswerth mit  
der Linsenlinie verdeckt sind  
glückliche Anwendung in unserer  
eig. Dienst

Liebster Enzy, mein großer Dank f.  
Dirn! Es ist 27/5, Gold & Grün. Da  
heute, was das Permit bald zu  
hört sein wird, fassst du auf  
und möchtest sehr bald offen stellen,  
da ich dir auf wichtig & dringend  
habe zu, ich bitte Dich  
kunstlich darum. Gernst du  
Dir auf zur mit dem Zeit  
Zepte zu mit Dir!  
Guten Tagen mein an  
Körper & geist, was Dir wünsche

Page 1 of Arthur's letter, written in the old Gothic script



(cover dates this letter to December 3, 1938)

Liebstes Engi, innigsten Dank für]

Deine l[ieben] Zeilen 24/XI, Geld & Grüße. Du

schreibst, dass das Permit bald er-

ledigt sein wird, hoffentlich ist dies

auch wirklich sehr bald schon der Fall,

es ist dies äußerst wichtig, dringend

beschleunige es, ich bitte Dich

kniefällig darum. Hoffentlich bist

Du auch gesund, was ich auch

Dir von mir melden kann

Schreibe mir mit Deinen l[ieben]

guten Zeilen nächstens aus-

führlich & genau, was Du machst

(new page)

was die Tante Kathi, Franz, Henny (?) / Hanny (?)

& der Max (?). Pakete auch Weihnachts-

pakete dürfen keine geschickt werden.

Grüße mir auch besonders Fam[ilie]

Prof[essor] Albert & unsere Hausfrau (?)

? Tante. Auch weitere Geld-

sendungen sind erwünscht. —

Trauungsschein, Geburtsschein

lasse Du davon Duplicate machen

weil Du doch sie brauchen wirst

Mit Sehnsucht erwartet Deine

glückliche Antwort m. innigstem Kusse

herz[lich] Dein Arthur

(Letter dated December 3, 1938)

Dearest Angel, heartfelt thanks f[or] your d[ear] lines from

November 24, money & greetings, you wrote that the Permit will soon be taken care of, hopefully that will soon be the case, it is extremely important, urgently expedite it, I beg of you, on bended knee. Hopefully you are also well, which is what I can also inform you is the case with me. Write me in detail & exactly in your d[ear] good lines what you are doing, what Tante Kathi, Franz, Henny (?), Hanny (?) & Max. Packages and Christmas packages cannot be sent. Greet especially the Fam(ily) of Prof(essor) Albert & and our housekeeper (?) ?) Aunt. Am requesting more money to be sent,--Make copies of Marriage Certificate, Birth Certificate because you will need them. I await your happy response with longing, with intimate kisses affectionately Your Arthur

[The postcard and letter from Dachau, written in Gothic script, were kindly transcribed by Dr. Gabrielle Fassbeck and Martina Strehlen].



Dachau Entrance  
USHMM Collection

Excerpt from talk at IAJGS conference, August 9, 2016, by Anthony Kahane  
[International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies].

*Dachau was the first camp set up by the Nazis after coming to power on January 31, 1933. The camp opened just seven weeks later, on March 22, 1933. It was located in the village of Prittlbach, a few kilometers from the town of Dachau, but it was always known as the Dachau camp. There was an interesting article on the camp in January 2012 in the New York Times, by Timothy Ryback. He described it as a sort of prototype for the later concentration and extermination camps. It had the first crematory oven and the first gas chamber. On April 12, 1933, soon after 5:00 pm, Ryback wrote, the camp staged its first “official” executions of four prisoners, on the shooting range in Prittelbach - presumably from a firing squad.*

*There is some disagreement about the nature of the early prisoners in Dachau in 1933 and of the early people to be executed there. [See Image 2, the first executions]. Ryback implies more generally that the prisoners in Dachau from the start were mainly Jewish, whereas that doesn't seem to be so strongly the case from what can be seen elsewhere. The list of early prisoners would appear to be composed more of opponents of the Nazi regime - student leaders, trade union leaders, politicians, writers and others - even if a disproportionate number of them were Jewish. Image 3 is a closer view of the first executions, according to this list provided by the ITS, which was itself supplied, I think, by USHMM. This list gives just the month in the case of the first executions (April 1933) and only further down the list are the full dates given. The first one was Rudolf Banario, Jewish - and the second Arthur Kahn, a 21-*

year old student. His religion is not given, but we can assume he was of Jewish descent. The third was Ernst Goldmann, 25 year of age, Jewish, and the fourth Herbert Hunglinger, 53 years old, Roman Catholic. Ryback lists a slightly different list of names for the first four executions, and a different order on the list, but we won't go into that discrepancy. I am not sure where Ryback got his detailed information of the dates and times of execution and their precise order. Ryback also tells the story, which he described elsewhere, of Joseph Hartinger, a conservative, non-Jewish, local prosecutor who heard about the executions, visited the camp and was shocked by the fact that non-legal executions had taken place there. He made a protest, which was blocked or refuted, but he persisted, and in early June 1933 he issued an indictment against the camp commander and three other SS officials at the camp. He was aware of and feared the consequences of his actions. Surprisingly, though, the executions stopped and the camp commander was removed. The Nazi regime then spent time considering how to get around this ruling. Eventually, they worked out a way and the shootings started again. Hartinger was not arrested, but he was transferred to a different location.

[*Hitler's First Victims: The Quest for Justice*, Timothy W. Ryback, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2014.]

*List von 44 Exekutante auf dem H Schießplatz  
Prettlbach bei Dachau*

53

Lfd. Name Nr. Vorname	Geb. Tag. u. ort	Beruf: Bekenntnis:	letzte Wohnung:	gest:
				1933
1. Dr. Benario Rudolf	20. 9. 98 Frankf. Main	Dipl. Volksw. Jude	Nürnberg	4.33
2. Kahn Arthur	15.12.11 Gemünden	Student	Nürnberg Albergerstr. 64	4.33
3. Goldmann Ernst	20.12.08 -	Reisender Jude	Fürth Schwabacherstr. 31	4.33
4. Hunglinger Herbert	---. 80 Passau	Major a.D. kath.	Pasing Arnulfstr.	4.33
5. Dressel Friedrich	1. 6. 96 Welsberg	Parteisekr. k.los	Feldmoching	4.33
6. Götz Josef	96 München	- k.los	München	5.33
7. Schloss Louis	81 Gunzendorf	Kaufmann Jude	Nürnberg	5.33
8. Hausmann Leonhard	02 Augsburg	Hilfsarb. fr. r.	Augsburg	5.33
9. Aron Wilhelm	07 Bamberg	Referendar	Bamberg	5.33
10. Dr. Strauss Alfred	30. 8. 02 München	Rechtsanw. Jude	München Goethestr. 43	5.33
11. Lehrburger Karl	1.12.04 Nürnberg	Kaufmann Jude	Nürnberg Selgert. 16	25. 5. 33
12. Nefzger Sebastian	-- .00 Hagenhill	Kaufmann kath.	München Schommerstr. 17	25. 5. 33
13. Stenzer Franz	-- .00 -	Bahnarbeiter fr. r.	Pasing Horst-Wesselstr.	8.33

1. Dr. Benario, Rudolf 2. Kahn, Arthur 3. Goldmann, Ernst

Five and a half years later, Artur Schifferes arrived in Dachau from Vienna, along with large numbers of other Jews from all over Germany (including Austria). He was sent there, as with nearly all the others who arrived there after Kristallnacht, purely because he was Jewish. On

15 December, at 8:45 in the morning, he was shot on the shooting range in Prittlbach (Prittlbach), the 318th person to be executed (officially) in Dachau since April 1933, and one of just two people officially executed on that particular day. Of course many others had died there of other less official causes, and thousands more were to die there, of various causes, over the next six years, before the camp was liberated in April 1945. Below is the death certificate, meticulously prepared, "in guter deutscher Ordnung" (in good German order). At the bottom, it gives his cause of death as Herztod, heart failure. Why he was executed is of course unknown - perhaps for some trivial infringement of camp regulations, or perhaps for no reason at all. [The next illustration] shows those executed between 13 and 28 December. Many of the people on this list were Jewish, but there are also Roman Catholic and Protestant people listed.

<u>Schifferes</u>	29248	Sch. 7.30/14
<u>Arthur</u>		5.3.80
<u>Vertreter</u>	<u>Oien</u>	
<u>16. Nov. 1938</u>	" 18. Dec	
<u>† 15.12.38</u>	<u>Schnellgasse 18</u>	
	<u>verh. 11. KZ. 15.12. DÖ</u>	

Schifferes 29248  
Artur 5.March 1880  
Representative Vienna  
16 November 1938 18th District  
(Died) 15 December 1938 Schulgasse 18

Lfd. Nr.	Name	Vorname	Beruf	Geb. Dat.	Geb. Ort	gestorb.	kenntn.	letzte Wohnung	Angehörige
317 + Pam	Max ✓	Fabrikant	16.9.97	Neunkirchen	13.12.38	mos. Wienerbrück/Mainz, Herringasse 6	Frau+Emme-H., Wiesenhören		
318 + Schifferes	Arthur ✓	Vertreter	5.3.80	Wien	15.12.38	mos. Wien XVIII, Schulgasse 18	Frau: Maria Sch., Wien		
319 + Moritz	Hans ✓	Kaufm.	11.3.95	Tempelburg	15.12.38	mos. Berlin, Claudiostr. 11			
320 + Büssinger	Leo ✓	Kaufm.	8.2.85	Ischenhausen	16.12.38	mos. München, Fenzstr. 28			
321 + Auracher	Friedrich ✓	Schuhmach.	19.2.80	Großbottwar	18.12.38	ev. Großbottwar			
322 + Schwenk	Eduard ✓	Mechaniker	26.10.97	Stuttgart	17.12.38	ev. Clam/Württ., Hagstr. 7			
323 + Reinhhardt	Christoph ✓	Korömmacher	15.3.80	Essingen	16.12.38	kath. Stein/Bergzabern			
324 + Stern	Gustav ✓	Kaufm.	31.3.87	Aschaffenburg	18.12.38	mos. Landau/Pfalz, Ludowicistr. 15			
325 + Aspisz	Aron —	Dentist	25.3.84	Zalesi	18.12.38	mos. Wien XX, Klosterneuburgerstr. 102			
326 + Gelbkopf	Siegfried ✓	Schneider	21.1.84	Ungerndorf	17.12.38	mos. Wien II, Feuerbachstr. 52			
327 + Pollak	Heinrich ✓	Angest.	14.4.67	Wien	18.12.38	mos. Wien IX, Nußdorferstr. 1			
328 + Leib	Simon —	Angest.	1.1.98	Wien	19.12.38	mos. Wien II, Untere Augarstr. 30			
329 + Seelig	Karl ✓	Rechtsanw.	13.8.87	Mannheim	19.12.38	mos. Mannheim, R 4-19			
330 + Schiller	Friederich ✓	Händler	5.10.09	Wien	19.12.38	mos. Wien IX, Wasserburgerstr. 5/14			
331 + Kaufmann	Richard ✓	Angest.	30.6.04	Lengrich	19.12.38	mos. Saarbrücken			
332 + Eckstein	Hans ✓	Angest.	22.11.99	Wien	19.12.38	mos. Wien, Eisenbahnstrasse 10			
333 + Möhler	Walter ✓	Buchhalter	23.11.97	Krimmitschau	19.12.38	ev. Gingen/Pilz, Hindenburgstr. 108			
334 + Frey	Karl ✓	Landwirt	3.6.72	Hofenheim	19.12.38	ev. Hofenheim, Neue Str. 18			
335 + Bannier	Peter ✓	Metzger	1.6.92	Puchberg	20.12.38	ev. Neustadt, Wasbücherstrasse			
336 + Burschik	Karl ✓	H.Arbeiter	22.2.02	Essen/Borbeck	19.12.38	kath. Roschau, Dorfstr. 63			
337 + Further	Franz ✓	Weber	21.6.88	Salzburg	19.12.38	kath. Sankt-Johann/Pongau			
338 + Kerpen	Julius ✓	Angest.	31.3.89	Mödling	19.12.38	mos. Mödling/Wien	Frau: Laura M., Mödling		
339 + Kohn	Siegfried ✓	Uhrmach.	27.8.87	Wien	19.12.38	mos. Wien III, Stanislausgasse 7	Frau: Sidonie K., Wien		
340 + Baum	Julius —	—	12.10.57	Nonnenweiler	22.12.38	mos. Nonnenweiler, Hauptstr. 38			
341 + Kissling	Gustav ✓	Stricker	14.9.84	Winterlingen	23.12.38	ev. Winterlingen			
342 + Altmann	Ernst ✓	Schriftsetz.	22.11.10	Graz	22.12.38	mos. Graz, Annenstr. 9			
343 + Seifert	David ✓	Kaufmann	1.4.81	Weschanka	21.12.38	mos. Leoben, Josef-Lassgasse 8	Frau: Betti S., Leoben		
344 + Flatter	Alfred ✓	—	23.12.85	Wien	21.12.38	mos. Wien, Rodlergasse 20	Frau: Johanna F., Wien		
345 + Friedmann	Julius ✓	Handl.Geh.	28.8.80	Stanislau	21.12.38	mos. Wien II, Schütteuerstr. 67			
346 + Kaufmann	Alfred ✓	Privatier	30.6.00	Mannheim	22.12.38	mos. Baden-Baden, Beutigweg 1			
347 + Braun	Oskar ✓	Mertreter	18.8.80	Jaworow	22.12.38	mos. Wiesbaden, Rheinstr. 109			
348 + Solinger	Gustav ✓	Kaufm.	8.2.95	Aschaffenburg	24.12.38	mos. Köln, Blumenstr. 2			
349 + Barth	Julius ✓	Pferde-Hdl.	14.6.91	Flechingen	24.12.38	mos. Ulm, Adolf-Hitler-Ring 46	Frau: Dora, geb. Wolf, Ulm		
350 + Ordower	Fabius ✓	Kaufm.	1.7.89	Koniuszkud	24.12.38	mos. Wien, Taborstr. 64			
351 + Friedberg	Julius ✓	Apotheker	23.4.75	Bruchsal	24.12.38	mos. Freiburg			
352 + Bippes	Max ✓	Kaufm.	31.8.00	Freiburg/Breisg.	25.12.38	ev. Mannheim, Lange Ritterstr. 6			
353 + Rubinstein	Wilhelm ✓	Just.Beamt.	21.2.82	Przemysl	23.12.38	mos. Wien II, Pfefferstrasse 3			
354 + Adler	Jakob ✓	Kaufm.	23.10.67	Grünstadt	27.12.38	mos. Offenburg, Grabenallee 16			
355 + Edelhofer	Siegfried ✓	Beamt.a.D.	25.9.98	Hautzendorf	25.12.38	kath. Wien XX, Karl-Meisel-Str. 6			
356 + Wechberg	Erich ✓	Rechnungs-Rat	24.12.84	Freistadt	26.12.38	mos. Wien III, Steingasse 9/11			
357 + Goldberg	Siegfried ✓	Kaufm.	17.7.99	Moschien	27.12.38	mos. Saarhausen, Waldstr. 7			
358 + Kaum	Abraham ✓	Stricker	10.9.83	Gernauti (Eum.)	28.12.38	mos. Wien III, Untere Weißgerberstr. 11			

Listing of Persons Shot at Prittibach, Including Arthur Schifferes, #318 (2nd from Top)  
 Although Arthur Schifferes was shot at Prittibach, his official cause of death was listed as  
 "acute heart attack." See MY STORY, page 144.

Nr. 225

Prittlbach

C'

Prittlbach, den 17. Dezember 1938

Der Herrscher Arthur  
Schifferes, judeisch  
wohhaft in Wien XVIII, Schulgasse 18  
ist am 15. Dezember 1938 um 8 Uhr 45 Minuten  
in Prittlbach verstorben.

Der Verstorbene war geboren am 5. März 1880  
in Wien

(Standesamt) Nr. )

Vater:

Mutter:

Der Verstorbene war — nicht — verheiratet mit Maria  
Schifferes, wohhaft in Wien.

Eingetragen auf mündliche — schriftliche — Anzeige der Staats-  
polizeiinspektion Kremmen.

D... Anzeigende

Die Übereinstimmung mit dem  
Gründbuch wird beglaubigt.

Prittlbach, den 17. 12. 1938

Der Standesbeamte

*pritt*

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben  
Vorsteherin K. Drückendorf  
und Büchsenben geschnitten

Der Standesbeamte

*gasser*

Todesursache: ac. Herzvor.

Eheschließung der Verstorbenen am in

(Standesamt) Nr. ).

No. 225

Prittlbach

17. December 1938

Mr. Arthur

Schifferes, Jewish

Vienna XVIII Schulgasse 19

15 December 1938 8:45

Prittlbach

born 5. March 1880 in Vienna

Cause of death: Heart attack

**Ex officio**

E 1

**Zur Vorlage bei Behörden**

**Geburtsurkunde**

||||| **Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien** Nr. 5054/1880 )

----- **ARTHUR SCHIFFERES** -----

ist am 5.III.1880 Fünften März Eintausendachthundertachtzig -----  
in Wien Schlickgasse 2 ----- geboren.

Vater: Leopold Schifferes -----

-----  
-----  
-----

Mutter: Hermine geb. Jeiteles -----

-----  
-----  
-----

Aenderungen der Eintragung: -----

-----  
-----  
-----

Ist am 29.V.1918 aus  
dem Judentum ausgetreten **Wien**, den 26. Mai 19 64



Der beeidete Matrikelführer:



*Leopold Schifferes*

**B 51** Geburtsurkunde (eheliche Geburt)  
Verlag für sämtlichen Standesamtsbedarf Oskar Höfels, Wien I, Seilerstraße 28

Document showing Arthur's birth information and stating that he  
left Judaism on 29 May 1918.

Despite no longer considering himself to be Jewish, in 1918, Arthur's body was sent to the Rabbinate in Munich, where he was cremated and given a Jewish burial.

RABBINAT  
DER ISR. KULTUSGEMEINDE  
MÜNCHEN

MÜNCHEN 2 SW  
PETTENKOFERSTR. 37/II 3. Jan. 1939.  
FERNSPRECHER 51071

Frau  
N. Schifferes  
Wien

Sehr geehrte Frau Schifferes!

Ihrem Wunsche entsprechen teile ich Ihnen mit, dass Ihr verstorbener Gatte am 16. Dezember Nachmittags 2 Uhr auf unserem neuen Friedhof an der Ungererstraße bestattet worden ist. Selbstverständlich wurde seine Beerdigung so wie die aller anderen bei uns bestatteten Juden durch die Herren der Chewra ausgeführt. Ich habe die üblichen Gebete und am Schlusse das Kaddisch gesprochen. Der Leichenschein hat als Todesursache Herzschlag angegeben.

Ich verbinde mit diesen Mitteilungen den Ausdruck meiner herzlichen Teilnahme. Mögen Sie die Kraft finden, die schwere Prüfung zu ertragen, und mögen Sie bald auch wieder freudigere Zeiten erleben.

Mit besten Grüßen bin ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

*Frank von uns jüngster Leiter unserer*

*Dr. Max Müller*

Rabbinate  
of the Jewish Community  
Munich

Munich 2 6W 3. Jan. 1939

Very honorable Frau Schifferes!

According to your wish, I am informing you that your deceased husband was buried in our new cemetery on Unger Street, on Dec 16 at 2 o' clock in the afternoon. Of course, his burial was done by the men of our Chewra, as with all the others. I said the usual prayers and at the end, said the Kaddish. The Death Certificate stated that a heart attack was the cause of death.

I am including with this news my expression of my heartfelt condolences. May you find the strength to endure the difficult test, and may you soon witness happy times again.

With best greetings I remain your very devoted

[The Kaddish is a Jewish prayer recited in the daily ritual of the synagogue and by mourners at public services after the death of a close relative.]

Aschenurne beim städtischen  
Bestattungsamt in München, Thalkirchenstr  
Nr. 17, die Sterbedokumente beim Standes=  
amte in Prittelbach bei Dachau anzufor=  
dern.

15.12.1938  
M. Schifferes  
20.12.1938

Ash urn to be forwarded to the State Funeral Office in Munich, Thalkirchenstrasse, No. 17, the death documents at the Registry Office in Prittelbach at Dachau. Note sent to Marie Schifferes, dated 20 December 1938.

ISR. KULTUSGEMEINDE WIEN  
AUSWANDERUNGSASTELUNG  
Frau  
Clarie Schifferes  
Marsh Court  
Sherborne Dorset

WIEEN, 15. Jan. 1939.  
1. SEITENSTETTENGASSE 2-4

BETRIFFT:

Sehr geehrte gnädige Frau,

wir erhielten Ihr geschätztes Schreiben vom 6. Januar d.J. und  
haben dasselbe mit tiefstem Mitgefühl gelesen.

Es drängt uns für die darin zum Ausdruck gebrachte Gesinnung  
wurzestens zu danken und Ihnen für Ihr ferneres Leben von ganzem  
Herzen Glück zu wünschen.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

*hag*  
Amtsvorstand.

---

Telephon U-25-4-66 Serie | Telegramm-Adresse: ISKULT WIEN | Postscheckkonto 29.659

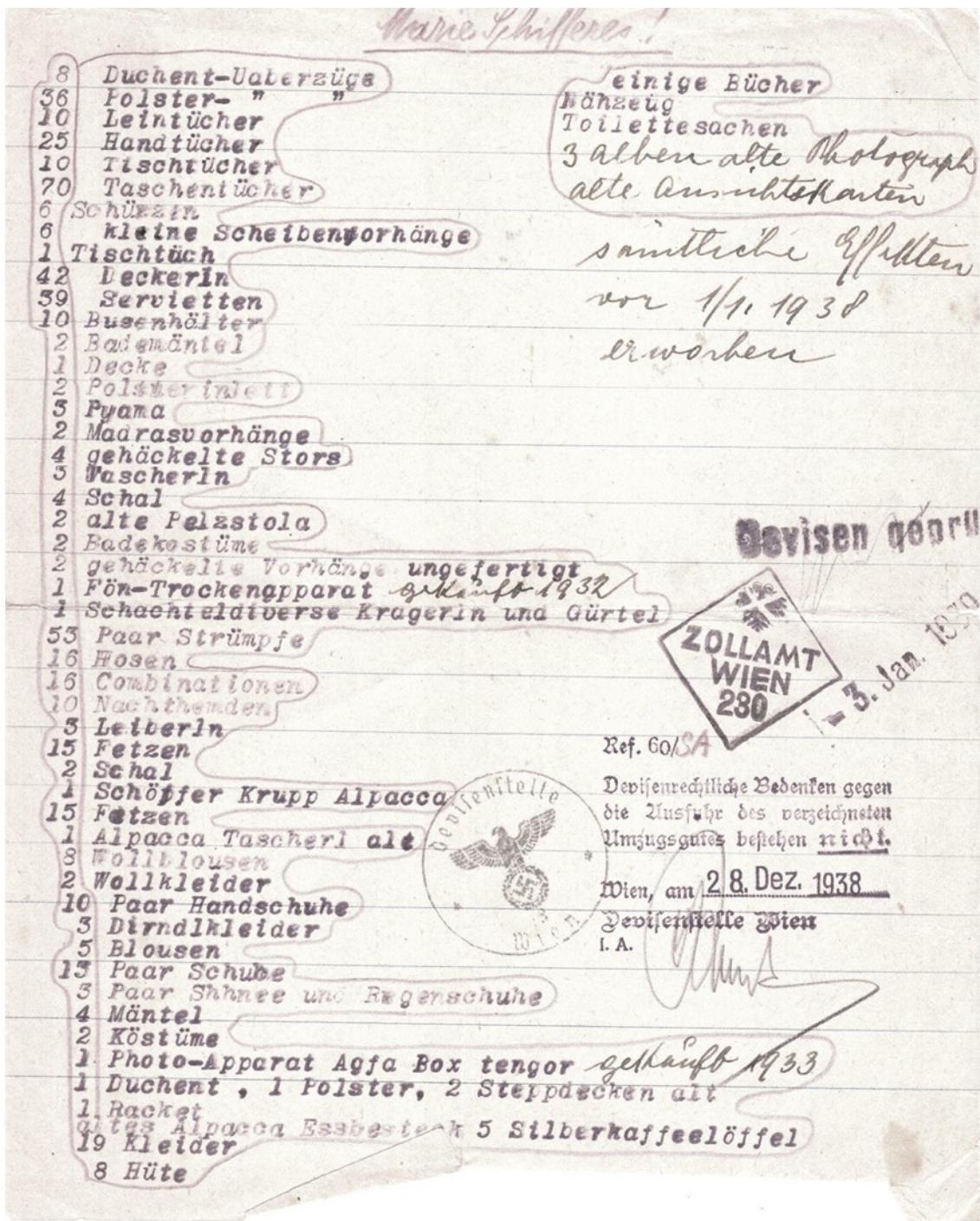
Jewish Community Center Vienna, Immigration Division  
15 January 1939

Very honorable Mrs.

we received your precious writing from 6 of Jan. and have read it with deep sorrow.  
We send our warmest thanks and wish you happiness from the bottom of our hearts.

With great respect,

Office of the Board



List of Personal Items Declared for Customs in Vienna  
 Customs Office, 28 December 1938  
 Marie Schifferes!

Translation of Prior - List of Personal Items Declared for Customs in Vienna  
 Customs Office, 28 December 1938  
 Marie Schifferes!

8 Duvet Cases	<i>a few books</i>
36 Pillow Cases	<i>sewing things</i>
10 Sheets	<i>toileteries</i>
25 Towels	<i>3 old photo albums</i>
10 Dishtowels	<i>old postcards</i>
70 Handkerchiefs	<i>Various Effects acquired before November 1, 1938</i>
6 Aprons	
6 little earrings	
1 Tablecloth	
42 Covers	
59 Napkins	
10 Bras	
2 Big towels	
1 Blanket	
2 Pillow Covers	
5 Pajamas	
2 Madras Curtains	
4 Scarves	
2 Old Fur Stoles	
2 Bathingsuits	<i>2 Crocheted Curtains, unfinished</i>
1 Pair Binoculars, purchased 1932	<i>Customs Office</i>
1 Box Various Collars and Belts	<i>230</i>
16 Pair of Pants	
16 Combinations	
10 Nightgowns	
5 Undershirts	
15 Rags	
1 Alpaca Purse	
8 Wool Shirts	
2 Wool Dresses	
10 Pair of Gloves	
3 Dirndl	
5 Blouses	
15 Pair of Shoes	<i>28. Dec. 1938</i>
3 Pair Snow and Rain Boots	
4 Coats	
2 Suits	
1 Camera--Agja Box tengor (purchased 1933)	
1 Duchent, 1 Pillow, 2 floor mats (old)	
1 Racket	
(old Alpaca Saab cutlery) 5 Silver Coffee Spoons	
19 Dresses	
8 Hats	

8	Duchent-Unterzüge	einige Bücher
36	Polster- "	Nähzeug
10	Leintücher	Toilettesachen
25	Handtücher	
10	Tischtücher	3 alben alte Photographien
70	Taschentücher	alte Ansichtskarten
6	Grünzten	
6	kleine Scheibengorhänge	
10	Wachteln	sämtliche Effekten
42	Deckenrin	vor dem 11. 1938
39	Sarjetten	erworben
16	Busenhölter	
2	Ademäntel	
1	Decke	
2	Polsterinlett	
3	Pyama	
2	Madrasvorhänge	
4	gehöckelte Stors	
3	Tascherin	
4	Schal	
2	alte Pelzstola	
2	Badekostüme	
2	gehöckelte Vorhänge unvollfertigt	
1	Fön-Trockengiparät gekauft 1932	
1	Schatteldiverse Kragulin und Gürtel	
53	Paar Strümpfe	
16	Hosen	
16	Combinationen	
10	Nochthemaen	
3	Leiterln	
15	Fetzen	
2	Schal	
1	Schöpfer Krupp Alpaca	
15	Fetzen	
1	Alpaca Tascherl alt	
8	Wollklousen	
2	Wollkleider	
10	Paar Handschuhe	
3	Dirndlkleider	
5	Blousen	
13	Paar Schuhe	
3	Paar Schnee und Regenschuhe	
4	Mäntel	
2	Köstüme	
1	Photo-Apparat Agfa Box tengor gekauft 1933	
1	Duchent, 1 Polster, 2 Steppdecken alt	
1	Racket	
	altes Alpaca Essbesteck 5 Silberkaffeelöffel	
19	Kleider	
8	Hüte	

Second Copy of List of Items to be taken out of Nazi Vienna.

- Before you effect a permanent change of residence (from the last address shown in this Certificate) you must give the Police of the district in which you reside your new address and the date on which you intend to move.
- If your new residence is in another Police district you must, within 48 hours of your arrival there, report to the Police of the new district.
- A temporary absence of less than 14 days from your permanent residence need not be reported, but if such absence exceeds 14 days you must report to the Police of the district in which you reside your address (including your return date) to the Police of the district where you are registered. This may be done by letter.
- If you stay at an hotel, lodging-house, boarding-house or other place where lodging is provided for payment, you must, on arrival, write your name, nationality, the number of this Certificate, and the address from which you have come, and, before leaving, must write the address to which you intend to go on the form provided for the purpose.
- You must report to the Police of the district where you are registered, within 48 hours, any change in any of the personal particulars given within (including profession or occupation), also marriage, divorce, or death of husband or wife.
- Your children, if not British, must have separate Certificates when they reach the age of 16.

**Failure to comply with any of the above requirements, making any false statement with regard to registration or with regard to this certificate, altering this certificate or any entry upon it, refusing to produce this certificate when legally required to do so, or having in possession or using without lawful authority any forged, altered, or irregular certificate, passport, or other document concerned with registration, will render the offender liable to be detained in custody and to a fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.**

(C33488-4) 200,000 6/39

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE NO. ....

ISSUED AT .....

*Bow Street*  
189 4/39

ON .....

NAME (Surname first in Roman Capitals)

*SCHIFFERES Marie*

ALIAS .....

Left Thumb Print  
(if unable to sign name  
in English Characters).

PHOTOGRAPH



Signature of Holder *Marie Schifferes*

No 746290

Aliens Order, 1920.

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

### Note to Instruction 3 on back.

You may not be absent from your registered address between the hours of 10.30 at night and 6 in the morning (or 12 midnight and 6 in the morning if you reside in the City of London or Metropolitan Police Districts) without first obtaining permission from the Police of the district where you are registered.

### Aliens (Movement Restriction) Order, 1940.

You must produce this certificate if required to do so by any Police Officer, Immigration Officer or member of His Majesty's Forces acting in the course of his duty.

(14221) Wt. 15888 D.L.

R.C.-3

Nationality .....

*German*

Born on *23/3/91* in *Vienna*

Previous Nationality (if any) *Austrian*

Profession or  
Occupation *Domestic*

Single or Married *Widow*

Address of  
Residence *30 Cork Street W1*

Arrival in United Kingdom on *6/1/39*

Address of last Residence outside U.K. *Vienna*

*Schulgasse 18*

Government Service .....

Passport or other papers as to Nationality and Identity.

*German Passport*

*No. 46288*

*Issued at Vienna 3/11/38*

### Alien Order 1920 Certificate of Registration

Born 23 March 1891 in Vienna

Previous Nationality Austrian

Occupation Domestic

Single or Married Widow

Address of Residence 30 Cork Street W1

Arrived in United Kingdom 6 Jan 1939

Address of last Residence outside U.K. Vienna

*Schulgasse 18*

German Passport

No 46288

Issued at Vienna 3/11/1938

Sir Percy Harris, Bart. P.C.  
 3 years 6 months 69<sup>th</sup> Month Moreton House  
 5 years 9 months 69:12. 5 years 9 months Chiswick Hall  
 London

- ✓ 6/1.39 - 8/7.39 ~~Cham. Vaughan Morgan~~ Dorset  
 ✓ 8/7.39 - 25/11.39 Rufman, Cork St. London
- ✓ 26/8/39 - 7/12.39 38 Vightingall Sen. Balsall  
 ✓ 7/12.39 - 13/7.41 Arnwood, Shiflak S.W. 12 1 year 8 months
- ✓ 14/7.41 - 9/5.42 Lee-Cottage Wedmenham <sup>Grass</sup> 10 months
- ✓ 9/5.42 - 23/5.42 Wandal-Close Henley 1 year
- ✓ 23/5.42 - 5/7.43 White-House Shiflak 1 year
- ✓ 5/7.43 - 27/3.44 37 Market-Place Henley 1 year 8 months
- ✓ 27/3.44 - 23/10.44 16 Kings Rd 4 7 months
- ✓ 23/10.44 - 12/2.46 37 Market-Place 5 1 year 4 months
- ✓ 12/2.46 - 18/11.46 50 St Marks Rd 5 9 months
- ✓ 18/11.46 - 27/1.47 Churchfield - Person <sup>Person</sup>  
 Thanes-Cottage Warham 2 months
- ✓ 27/1.47 - 31/7.47 Churchfield - Person 6 months
- ✓ 1/8.47 - 19/11.47 163 Reading Rd. Henley 3 months
- ✓ 19/11.47 - 23/9.52 Rose-Lawn, Shiflak Mrs. Bloxam
- ✓ 23/2.52 - 26/4.52 Captain Compton Fawdier  
 Lodge Millend Brecks

This seems to be a list of the various places Marie Schifferes lived and worked in England.

# Henley Congregational Church.

*Hon. Treasurer—*

Mr. NORMAN PITHER,  
1 Northfield End,  
Henley-on-Thames.

*Minister—*

Rev. ANDREW D. MACKENZIE,  
The Manse, Reading Road,  
Henley-on-Thames.  
Telephone: Henley 796.

*Hon. Secretary—*

Mr. F. H. BURGIS,  
68 Reading Road,  
Henley-on-Thames.

Dear Mr. Schafferes.

*Dec 20<sup>th</sup> 1944*

Your friends at the church have been thinking of you last few weeks, we are so sorry that you have been laid aside, and hope you are feeling much better. we have missed <sup>you</sup> at our fellowship.

With Xmas greetings.

*Yours sincerely*

*F. H. Burgess H. Sec*

Despite moving around quite a bit in England, Marie did end up residing in Henley-on-Thames, which is where she befriended the Smith Family.

MJB CHANCERY 8811

Tel No.: ~~WHITEHALL 8810~~

Ext.....

Any communication on the subject of this letter should be addressed to:—

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
HOME OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.1  
and the following number quoted—

S...23322/2/Nat.Div.....

Your Ref.....

1012  
erl



**HOME OFFICE,**

**WHITEHALL.**

Home Office,  
Nationality Division,  
Princeton House,  
271, High Holborn,  
London, W.C.1.

7 January, 1948.

Madam,

With reference to your enquiry made at this office on the 11th October, 1947, regarding your desire to acquire British nationality. I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that while your solicitors were informed on the 4th May, 1946, of the manner in which a formal application for naturalization should be submitted there is no record in the Department that your application was submitted.

It is open to you however to submit such application in accordance with the enclosed instruction A.

The delay in replying to your enquiry is regretted.

I am, Madam,  
Your obedient Servant,

Mrs. M. Schifferes,  
163, Reading Road,  
Canadian Terrace,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.

*Under Secretary*

Correspondence on the subject of this  
letter should be addressed to:-  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
and the following number

quoted: 523322

re 17/6/48 1st c/w  
re 21/6 48

A/N 10 A

NATIONALITY DIVISION,  
HOME OFFICE,  
PRINCETON HOUSE,  
271, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C.1

16 JUN 1948

My Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that, on the information at present before him, he is prepared to grant you a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, on receipt of the appointed fee of ~~Nine~~ pounds. The attached form/s should be completed and sent in the enclosed envelope, together with the fee, to The Finance Officer, 10, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Post Office Money Orders, Postal Orders or Cheques should be made payable to the Accounting Officer, Home Office, and crossed "Bank of England, A/C Paymaster General." Bank of England notes should not be sent by post.

The Certificate will be sent to you as soon as possible after receipt of the fee and the completed form/s, but if there is delay in the payment of the fee and the submission of the completed form/s, you may be required to comply with further conditions before the Certificate is issued.

I am, Sir/Madam,  
Your obedient Servant,

Mrs M. Schifferes,  
"Rose Lawn"  
Station Road,  
Shiplake-on-Thames,  
OXFORDSHIRE.



Madam

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that, on the information at present before him, he is prepared to grant you a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Statute of Aliens 1914.....

Mrs. M. Schifferes

"Rose Lawn"  
Station Road  
Shiplake-on-Thames  
OXFORDSHIRE

S.23322/2/Val. Div.

Rose - Lawn  
Station - Rd.  
Shiplake on Thames  
OXON.  
5/4/1948.

The Under Secretary of State, Finance - Branch  
Home - Office  
London S.W.1.

Dear Sir.

With reference to your very kind letter of the 7 January 1948. I enclose application for a Certificate of Naturalization and postal-order £1.- and also 4 Copies of two issues of the Henley & South Oxfordshire Standard of the 26. of March and 2. of April. containing 2 advertisements.

I am

Yours obediently

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

Whereas

Marie Schifferes

has applied to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for a Certificate of Naturalization, alleging with respect to her self the particulars set out below, and has satisfied him that the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned Act for the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization are fulfilled in her case:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the said Act, the Secretary of State grants to the said

Marie Schifferes  
this Certificate of Naturalization, and declares that upon taking the Oath of Allegiance within the time and in the manner required by the regulations made in that behalf she shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act, be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities, to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject, and have to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name this 28<sup>th</sup> day of

June 1948

A. Maxwell.

HOME OFFICE,  
LONDON.

Under Secretary of State.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO APPLICANT

Full Name	Marie SCHIFFERES.
Address	"Rose Lawn", Station Road, Shiplake-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.
Trade or Occupation	Housekeeper.
Place and date of birth	Vienna, Austria. 23rd March, 1891.
Nationality	Austrian.
Single, married, etc.	Widow.
Name of wife or husband	---
Names and nationality of parents	Franz and Theresia KOJZAR (Austrian).

*Mrs M Schiffers*

N.R.2 (B)

Any communication on the subject of  
this letter should be addressed to:-  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
and the following number quoted: S 23322

NATIONALITY DIVISION,  
HOME OFFICE,  
PRINCETON HOUSE,  
271, HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

*2/7/48*

*Madam*

*Mr 5/7. soon in*

I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit herewith the Certificate of Naturalization which he has been pleased to grant under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, to

The Oath of Allegiance must be subscribed and taken within one calendar month of the date of the Certificate, before a person authorised for that purpose. (See instructions overleaf) The Certificate does not take effect until the Oath has been completed.

When the Oath has been administered, the Certificate should be forwarded to this Office for registration: until this is done, the police and other authorities concerned will not be informed of your status as a British subject.

I am to warn you that no alteration may be made in any part of the Certificate. If any correction is necessary, the Certificate should be returned to this Department with a full explanation before the Oath of Allegiance is taken.

I am, *Madam*  
Your obedient Servant,

A. MAXWELL.

*Mrs M Schiffers*

C.626.

Letter announcing the issuance of a Certificate of Naturalization for Marie  
dated July 2, 1948

I,  
swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty,  
King George the Sixth, His Heirs and Successors, according to law.

(Signature)

*Marie Schifferes*

Sworn and subscribed this 5<sup>th</sup> day of *July* 1948, before me,

(Signature)

*H. Monk*

Justice of the Peace for *Henry Monk*

A Commissioner for Oaths.

Name and Address  
(in Block Capitals)

*H. MONK*  
*Beauchamp*

Unless otherwise indicated hereon, if the Oath of Allegiance is not taken  
within one calendar month after the date of this Certificate, the Certificate shall  
not take effect.



BRITISH NATIONALITY AND STATUS OF ALIENS ACT, 1914

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

The grantee must take the Oath of Allegiance in accordance with the requirements of the Oaths Act, 1909, and the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, and the Oath must be subscribed and attested in the form printed on the Certificate.

The Oath of Allegiance may be administered:-

In England, Wales or Northern Ireland

By any Justice of the Peace or any Commissioner for Oaths

In Scotland

By any Sheriff, Sheriff-Substitute or Justice of the Peace.

The person who administers the Oath must not be the Agent or Solicitor of the grantee.

The fee for the administration of the Oath is 2s. 6d., payable as follows:-

In England, Wales or Northern Ireland, if the Oath is administered by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk to the Justices, and if by a Commissioner for Oaths, to the Commissioner. In Scotland, if the Oath is administered by a Sheriff or Sheriff-Substitute, to the Sheriff-Clerk, or to any of his Deputies; if by a Justice of the Peace to the Clerk of the Peace or any of his Deputies.

In the case of a person serving in His Majesty's Forces, the Oath of Allegiance may be administered by an Officer holding a Commission in His Majesty's Forces. No fee is payable.

IMPORTANT. The signature of the grantee should appear in the first of the two spaces provided for signature on the back of the Certificate of Naturalization, and the signature of the Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for Oaths in the second. The address of the Justice of the Peace or the Commissioner for Oaths, and not that of the grantee, should be entered.

,MJB

N.R. 4A

Any communication on the  
subject of this letter should  
be addressed to:  
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE,  
and the following number quoted:

S. 23322

Nationality Division,  
HOME OFFICE,  
Princeton House,  
271, High Holborn,  
London, W.C.1.

12a July, 1948.

Madam,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to return to you herewith the Certificate of Naturalization which he has been pleased to grant to you. The Certificate of Naturalization and the Oath of Allegiance have been duly registered in London at the Home Office.

You have acquired to all intents and purposes the status of a natural-born British subject as from the date on which you took the Oath of Allegiance. You are consequently entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges, and are subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born British subject is entitled or subject.

This Certificate of Naturalization must be presented to the Police without delay, if you are registered under the Aliens Order, so that the fact of your naturalization may be noted, and your name removed from the register of aliens.

/You

Mrs. M. Schifferes.

C.659

You must also apply at the local National Registration Office for a fresh National Registration Identity Card. Until this has been done you will not be able to assume all the rights, powers and privileges of a British subject under Section 3(1) of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

I am, Madam,  
Your obedient Servant,

A. MAXWELL.

You must also apply at the local National Registration Office for a fresh National Registration Identity Card. Until this has been done you will not be able to secure all the rights, powers and privileges of a British subject under Section 3(1) of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.

I am, Madam,  
Your obedient Servant, A. Maxwell

Telephone: WHITEHALL 9060

Telegraphic Address:

"TELPASOF PARL., LONDON."

Please quote Reference Appn/1104616  
/49.



PASSPORT OFFICE,

1, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE BUILDINGS,

DARTMOUTH STREET,

WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S.W.1

6th April, 1949.

Madam,

With reference to your letter of March 29th, I have to inform you that while I am unable to state whether you have or have not retained Austrian nationality the information available in this Department is to the effect that an Austrian national ceases to be Austrian when he or she becomes naturalised in a foreign country, unless special permission is obtained from the Austrian authorities to retain Austrian nationality. If you wish to be certain of your position in this respect it is suggested you might consider enquiring of the Austrian Legation, 1, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7.

I have to add that I have no reason to suppose that you would experience any inconvenience if you decide to visit Austria.

Yours faithfully,

*C. H. Hubber*  
Chief Passport Officer.

Mrs. M. Schifferes,  
Rose Lawn,  
Station Road,  
Shiplake on Thames,  
Oxon.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY  
LONDON  
AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

KONSULARABTEILUNG,  
18, BELGRAVE MEWS WEST, S.W.1.  
-HIDE PARK-GATE-  
-LONDON, S.W.1-  
TELEGRAM: WED 1111-0954-0

KA 17/52

5th Feb. 1952.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your enquiry of 31st January I beg to inform you that the authority to be contacted regarding documentary proof of the loss of your Austrian citizenship is:

"Stadtmagistrat der Stadt Wien  
Abteilung 61  
Rathaus  
Vienna I."

Yours faithfully

For the Austrian Embassy:

*Hanna*

Mrs. Marie Schifferes  
Rose-Lawn  
Station Road  
Shiplake-on-Thames  
Oxon

In any further communication  
on this subject, please quote

No. KG 10312/1

and address—

*not to any person by name*

but to—

"The Under-Secretary of State,"  
Foreign Office,  
London, S.W.1.

FOREIGN OFFICE.  
S.W.1.

19th February, 1952.

Madam,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Eden to refer to your letter of the 31st January 1952 regarding your protection abroad as a naturalised British subject, and to point out that you appear to have mis-read the letter from this Department dated the 10th December 1951 which stated:—

"If under Austrian law you are still an Austrian citizen, you would while in Austria be liable to all the obligations of an Austrian citizen and His Majesty's Consular Officers would have no power to intervene with the Austrian authorities on your behalf."

As, however, you have now obtained confirmation from the Austrian Legation in London that by acquiring British nationality you have automatically lost Austrian citizenship you will, of course, while in Austria be entitled to receive the same measure of protection as that accorded to natural born British subjects.

/It

Mrs. M. Schifferes,  
Rose Lawn,  
Station Road,  
Shiplake on Thames, Oxon.

It is regretted that this Department is unable to furnish you with a document stating that you have lost Austrian citizenship. It would appear from the information sent to you by the Austrian Legation, however, that such a document can be obtained from your local Heimatsgemeinde in Austria and the Legation will no doubt be able to give you details of the address to which you should apply.

I am,  
Madam,  
Your obedient Servant,

C. Schull



Marie Schifferes and Cicely Georgina Smith, taken in Buxton, England, circa 1980

A WOMAN who fled from Austria as war clouds gathered over Europe happily celebrated her 90th birthday among fellow members of Henley branch of the National Council of Women on Monday.

And Mrs. Marie Schifferes, who was born of Czechoslovakian parents and lived in Vienna, proclaimed: "I am British, and very proud of it!"

Mrs. Schifferes, who now lives on the Watermans Estate fronting Reading Road, Henley, began her life in England under tragic circumstances. She and her husband had planned to come here together, but shortly before they were due to leave, her husband was snatched by the Gestapo and interned at Dachau where he died, two weeks later.

As there was nothing to keep her in Vienna, she decided to continue with her plan to take up a job as a cook at Sherborne, in Dorset.

But she only lasted for three months. "They discovered I couldn't cook!" she told the "Standard."

"They offered to pay my fare back to Austria, but I told them: 'Even if you gave me a million pounds I wouldn't leave England.'"

After jobs in London, she came to Shiplake in December, 1939, to work for Col. and Mrs. Palin, and it was Mrs. Palin who actually taught her to cook at last.

Further jobs followed, and Mrs. Schifferes really landed on her feet when she was engaged as cook to Lord and Lady Delaware. During the 15 years she stayed with them, she was treated more like a sister than an

23/3/81.



**Mrs. Schifferes, pictured with her hostess, Mrs. Snell, cuts her 90th birthday cake.**

employee, visiting the opera at Glyndbourne, concerts, art galleries and historic occasions such as the opening of Parliament.

#### ACTIVE

Mrs. Schifferes retired to live in Henley just 20 years ago, but for her, retirement certainly did not

mean sitting at home and doing nothing. She has been an active member of the NCW for 18 years, is still a keen music-lover, sometimes travelling to Reading for lunchtime concerts at the Hexagon two or three times a week and patronising all the Henley concerts.

Her idea of a holiday is walking for miles in the Lake District, and she had only recently given up travelling abroad.

She became a British Citizen as soon as she could after the War and, say her friends, is more pro-British than those born here.

Mrs. Schifferes had a lunch party with 25 friends on Sunday, and a tea party given by the NCW at the home of the branch chairman, Mrs. Sylvia Snell's in St. Andrew's Road on Monday, where she was presented with a basket of African violets from the branch as well as individual gifts from members.

THE LATE MRS. MARIE SCHIFFERES.

The funeral took place yesterday of Marie Schifferes who was born in Vienna in 1891 of Czech parents. After the Nazi occupation of Austria she and her husband Arthur, planned to come to England but tragically he was arrested and died two weeks later in Dachau concentration camp.

"Schiffy", as she became known, arrived in England in January, 1939 and had to take up domestic work in Sherborne, Dorset, despite her complete lack of experience. After other posts in London she came to work for Colonel and Mrs. Palin in Shiplake at the end of that year. The Palins became her great friends, the Colonel helping her to come to terms with the tragic upheaval in her life and his wife teaching her to cook.

Thus began Shiffy's 50 year association with Henley which she regarded as her new home with the helpful friendship of Mr. Pulker the Town Sergeant and his family and many friends at Christ Church. She became a British citizen as soon as possible and was proud to be British.

After 15 happy years working for Lord and Lady De La Warr, who also became her close friends, she retired to Waterman's Estate, where she spent 25 active years making more friends in the National Council of Women and several other societies, at concerts and on holidays.

Since 1987 she was a resident at Chiltern's End where she died after a short illness. Schiffy is remembered with affection by her many friends.

## Liese Friederike Strauss

It is uncertain how I was able to acquire the following documents that my mother, Liese Friederike Strauss, my uncle Dr. Johannes Leopold Deutsch, and my great-aunt Stephanie Kurz had to complete in order to leave Nazi Austria. I include them here to demonstrate the complicated process of leaving a country where you are not wanted!



<u>Erfordernis:</u>		<u>Deckung:</u>	
Dokumenta, Visa	RM	Partei aufgebracht	Rd
Gic.		noch zu leisten	30.
Dahn			10.
Schiff Durc. rate	1700	Hälfteaktionen	150
Transportspesen			Rd 100.
			150. -
Es fehlen somit			

statistisch erfasst

An die

ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE  
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung),

21715

Wien I.

ANSUCHEN

des (der) Liese Friederike Strauss  
wohhaft Wien, Bezirk XVIII, Alsegger Strasse Nr. 38 Tür. 15  
frühere Wohnung \_\_\_\_\_  
um einen Beitrag zu den Reisespesesen für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: Liese Friederike Strauss ADRESSE: Wien, Bezirk XVIII, Alsegger VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

Ich (wir) beabsichtige(n) am 10. November nach U.S.A.  
auszuwandern. Ich bin (wir sind) im Besitz eines gültigen deutschen  
Pauspases und eines Einreisevisums nach U.S.A.  
(event. Durchreisevisum anzugeben)

Derzeit stehen mir (uns) zur Verfügung RM \_\_\_\_\_

(In Wörtern): \_\_\_\_\_

Der an mir bei der Kultusgemeinde eingerichtete Emigrationsausweis trägt die Nr. 21715

Wien, am 1. November

Liese Strauss  
Unterschrift

Von der Partei nicht ausgewählt

Eingeschlagen am

10. November 1939

Vorbeladen für den

10. November 1939

Unterschrift unter W.

Nur anzuwenden, wenn bereits eine Einreiseberechtigung (gültiger Reisepass und  
Einreisevisum) vorhanden ist.

To the JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER  
Emigration Division (Group Clearance)  
Vienna I.

APPLICATION

*Liese Friederike Strauss*

Residing Vienna District XVIII., Alsegger Street No. 38 15

I intend to leave on 10. November for U.S.A.

I am in possession of a valid German Passport

Vienna on 1 November 1939

*Liese Strauss*

FÜRSORGE-ZENTRALE  
der Isr. Kultusgemeinde Wien  
Auswanderungsabteilung

FRAGEBOGEN

(gefüllt mit Tinte, wenn möglich mit Schreibmaschine auszufüllen)

Name	Strauss	Vorname	Liese
Wohnort	Wien	genaue Adresse	18, Alseggerstrasse 38
Geburtsdatum	9.VI.1916	Geburtsort	Wien
Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden)	ledig		
Staatsangehörigkeit	Österreich	In Wien wohnhaft seit	Seit
Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe)			

Beruf (Spezialfach) Hörerin der Hochschule f. Welthandel in Wien,  
vor Diplom. Sprachunterricht, Kindererziehung, Kaufm. Büro.  
ausgestellte, Haushalt.  
Berufsausbildung 8 klassige Real-Gymnasialschule, 6 Semesters Hochschule.

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf: Kaufmännische Tätigkeit  
in Wien und Paris. Erzieherin (zuletzt) Sprachstunden.

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher? Zuckerbäckerei, Haust.  
Schuhmacher

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf Kurse

Sprachenkenntnisse English, Französisch, Italienisch, Spanisch.

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst Ich bei meinen Eltern  
verdiene mir Taschengeld, durch Unterrichten als Erzieherin.

Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? Ja.

Wenden!

QUESTIONNAIRE

Last Name	Strauss	First Name	Liese
Residence	Vienna	Exact Address	18., Alseggerstrasse 38
Birthdate	9.VI.1916	Place of Birth	Vienna
Marital Status (single-married-widowed-divorced)	single		
Nationality	Austrian	Living in Vienna since	Birth

Profession (specialty) Student of the Hochschule f. Welthandel in Vienna.

before the diploma Language Teacher, Governess, helper in office, and housekeeping.

Education 8 Years Real-Gymnasium, 6 Semesters of Hochschule.

Previous Employment and Last Professional Position Salesperson in Vienna, Paris. Governess (last) Language teaching.

Have you learned a new Profession? If yes, which? Pastry Chef, Glove Making.

Training for new profession Courses

Languages spoken English, French, Italian, Spanish

Where did you live and monthly income Live with my parents. Earn only pocket money through language teaching and governess work.

Are you prepared with all necessary documents for emigration Yes.

Nummer der Kultusgemeinde

11111

Nummer der Gildemeester-Aktion

11111

**Ansuchen** des (der) Liese Strauss  
 wohnhaft XVIII., Alseggerstrasse 38  
 um Auswanderungsbeitrag für sich und Angehörige nach U.S.A.

Angaben über den Ansuchenden und dessen mitreisende Familienmitglieder

Vor- und Zuname	Verwandschaftsgrad	Geburtsdatum	Geburtsort	Beruf
		9.11.18	Wien	Arbeiter

**Kostenaufstellung**

	Reichsmark	Rpf.
Dokumentenbeschaffung		
Visagbühren		
Bahnfahrt nach		
Einschiff-Gebühr	oder Durchrate	9.11.
Schiff nach		
Bahn nach		
<b>GESAMTKOSTEN</b>		

**Kostenbedeckung**

	Reichsmark	Rpf.
Kultusgemeinde		
Gildemeester-Aktion	100	
Partei		
<b>ZUSAMMEN</b>		

Vorzeigegeld per RM \_\_\_\_\_ wird bezahlt durch \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kautionschein von Kultusgemeinde \_\_\_\_\_ AUSWANDERUNGSDATEI  
 Betrag verrechnet an Aktion Gildemeester mit Verrechnungsnummer: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Betrag bezahlt am \_\_\_\_\_ mit Reichsmark \_\_\_\_\_ *Grunberg*

Nummer der Kultusgemeinde

11111

Nummer der Gildemeester-Aktion

11111

Name des Auswandernden \_\_\_\_\_ und \_\_\_\_\_ Angehörige

Die Gildemeester-Aktion leistet für diesen Fall einen Beitrag von

RM. \_\_\_\_\_ in Worten: Reichsmark \_\_\_\_\_

Die Kultusgemeinde wird ersucht, diesen Betrag vorzulegen.

Die Rückerstattung erfolgt gegen Rückgabe dieses Abschnittes und Abreisebestätigung.

Wien, am \_\_\_\_\_

Ansucher abgereist am \_\_\_\_\_ nach \_\_\_\_\_

Für die Aktion Gildemeester

Betrag an Kultusgemeinde bezahlt am \_\_\_\_\_

Verrechnet unter: \_\_\_\_\_

**Request of Liese Strauss**  
 residing at XVIII., Alseggerstrasse 38  
 for emigration for self and \_\_\_\_\_ Relatives for U.S.A.

Wohin wollen Sie auswandern? Nord-Amerika oder Australien, eventuell Südamerika oder Südafrika oder Palästina.  
Welche Pläne haben Sie für Ihren neuen Aufenthalt? Eine Stelle errichten zu gründen.

Welche Mittel stehen Ihnen für die Auswanderung zur Verfügung? Eventuell Reisegeld.

Welche Beziehungen haben Sie im Ausland, besonders in dem Land, wohin Sie auswandern wollen?

Vor- und Zuname	Wohnort	Genaue Adresse	Verwandtschaftsgrad
Herbert Müller Minnie Müller	New York	Hotel Claridge	Cousin zu meiner Cousine Müller
Edna Ellis Hilton Dr. Maurizio Wainer	Bastrop St. 1224 Ingraham St. Buenos Aires 1370 Aida de Chazo		

Referenzen M. R. Duval Paris, 16<sup>th</sup> Av. Malakoff.  
Fran. R. Willheim Wien 18, Flockegasse 65.

Haben Sie einen gültigen Pass? Ja, für Europa.

Ausgestellt von Bundes-Polizei-Direktion, Wien, gültig bis 31. XII. 1938. Ursprüngliche Angehörige haftet bis November 1939.

Verwandtschaftsgrad	Name	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Beruf
1) Vater	Dr. Hugo Strauss	Wien	30. IV. 1882	Rechtsanwalt
2) Mutter	Sophie Strauss	Wien	15. I. 1891	Private
3) Tante	Stefanie Kurz	Wien	18. XII. 1892	Sprachlehrerin
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
9)				
10)				

Welche der obgenannten Angehörigen sollen jetzt und welche später auswandern?

Alle später.

Wien, am 17. Mai 1938

Liese Strauss.  
Unterschrift.

Where do you want to emigrate? North America or Australia, eventually to South America or South Africa or Palestine.  
What plans do you have in your new place of residence? To establish an existence.

What means do you need? Eventually travel money.

What relatives do you have, especially in the country where you want to emigrate?

Herbert Müller New York Hotel Claridge cousin  
Minnie Müller Müller cousin

Friends Edna Ellis Hilton USA 1224 Ingraham St.

Dr. Maurizio Wainer Buenos Aires 1370 Aida de Chazo

References M. Duval Paris 16 Av. Malakoff

Mrs. R. Willheim Vienna 18, Flockegasse 65.

Do you have a valid passport? Yes, for Europe.

Provided by Federal Police Vienna valid until 31 December 1938 Original date until November 1939

Relatives

Relationship	Name	Place of Birth	Birthdate	Profession
Father	Dr. Hugo Strauss	Vienna	30 March 1882	Lawyer
Mother	Sophie Strauss	Vienna	15 Oct 1891	Private
Aunt	Stefanie Kurz	Vienna	18 Dec 1892	Language Teacher

Who of the above named want to emigrate now or later? All

Vienna, May 17, 1938 Liese Strauss

Wien, am 5. Oktober 1938.

1 Person nach Washington.

Prfordernis: 1 Fahrkarte nach Washington.

Gildemeester angesucht, doch noch kein Bescheid.

Schiffskarte mit RM. 20.- beantragt; baar RM. 70.-

./.

Petentin war Hochschülerin, lebt bei den Eltern, hat vereinzelt kleines Taschengeld durch Unterricht verdient. Vater war bedeutender Rechtsanwalt, ist schwer krank (Embolie, Blutarmut, Zucker), ist 2 Monate im Rothschildspital gelegen und musste für die Verpflegskosten auftreten. Grössere, elegante Wohnräume, die, wenn auch einigermaßen nicht in grösster Ordnung gehalten, doch auf Vornehmheit und Wohlhabenheit schliessen lassen (Ps war einmal...) Der Vater war unter anderem Verwaltungsrat beim Vernay-Verlag und ist für die dortige Führung maßgeblich. Lt. Zuschrift des Rechtsanwaltes DR. Egon Walter, Opernring Nr. 3, die ich selbst gelesen habe, ist die Gesamtseinrichtung der Kanzlei, der Wohnung und das Postsparkonto Nr. 152.190 sichergestellt bzw. gesperrt. Die Sachlage gestaltet sich also so, dass die Leute immobile sind, ohne Kenntnis, wie lange der Zustand noch andauern wird. Es ist natürlich, dass jetzt dort grosse Notlage herrscht.

./.

Die Würdigkeit dieser Petentin ist in hohem Grade gegeben, die Situation ist klar, restlose Erledigung wird wärmstens empfohlen.

*J. Friedenberg + Hba*

Vienna, 15 October 1938

1 Person to Washington

Need: 1 ticket to Washington

Gildemeester applied, but no answer yet

Deposit for ship ticket, RM 20, outstanding RM 70

The Petitioner (f) was a college student and occasionally earned some pocket money by providing tuition. The father used to be a renowned lawyer, is very ill (embolism, anemia, diabetes), stayed in the Rothschild hospital for 2 months and had to pay for the cost of the treatment. Spacious, elegant apartment signifying noblesse and affluence long past. He was, among other things, a partly liable member of the governing board of the Vernay publishing company. According to a letter from the attorney-at-law Dr. Egon Walter, Opernring 3, which I have read myself, the whole furnishings and equipment of the office and the apartment, plus the postal bank account Nr. 152.190 are blocked. The situation is that these people are immobile, without any idea of how long that will persist. Naturally there is great hardship. The worth of the Petitioner is genuine to a high degree, the situation is clear and I warmly recommend to deal with the matter satisfactorily.

# Dr. Johannes Deutsch

An die

2728 ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE  
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung),

Wien L

## ANSUCHEN

des (der) Dr. Johannes DEUTSCH

wohnhaft XVIII. Bezirk, Alsegger - Straße Nr. 38 Tel. 15  
frühere Wohnung Wien IX. Währingerstr. 15/18 Tel. 4. St. 15

um einen Beitrag zu den Reisespesen für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: ADRESSE: VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

R. Hedwig Deutsch ehendort Ehefrau

1. III.

Ich (wir) beabsichtige(n) am 22. II. 1939 nach den Vereinigten Staaten auszuwandern. Ich bin (wir sind) im Besitz eines gültigen Reisepasses und eines Einreisevisums nach U.S.A.

(event. Durchreisevisum anzugeben)

Derzeit stehen mir (uns) zur Verfügung RM 300.

in Wörtern: Reichsmark three hundred

Der seinerzeit bei der Kultusgemeinde eingereichte Emigrationsfragebogen trägt die Nr. 28444

16. FEB. 1939  
Wien, am

(Unterschrift)

Von der Partei nicht auszufüllen

Eingelaufen am 17. FEB. 1939 Zur Recherche am

Vorgeladen für den 22. FEB. 1939 Erledigt unter W.

21. FEB.

Nur einzureichen, wenn bereits eine Einreisemöglichkeit (gültiger Reisepass und Einreisevisum) vorhanden ist.

Jewish Community Center, Emigration Division, Group Approval

Dr. Johannes DEUTSCH

Residing XVIII. District Alsegger Street 38 15

Previously Vienna IX., Währingerstr. 15/18

NAME ADDRESS RELATIONSHIP

Dr. Hedwig Deutsch same as above Spouse

I intend to leave on 22.II.1939 for the U.S.A.

I have a valid German Passport and a Emigration Visa for the U.S.A.

I am in possession of RM 300

In words Reichsmark three hundred

Vienna, on 16. Feb. 1939

Bogen № 68  
FÜRSORGE-ZENTRALE  
HICEM der Isr. Kultusgemeinde Wien  
Auswanderungsabteilung  
1008/1009

128444

FRAGEBOGEN

Katasterblatt angelegt

(gerne mit Tinte, wenn möglich mit Schreibmaschine — auszufüllen)

Name	Dr. Deutsch		Vorname	Johannes
Wohnort	Wien		genaue Adresse	IX. Währinggasse 15
Geburtsdatum	27.9.1905	Geburtsort	Wien	
Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden)	verheiratet			
Staatsangehörigkeit	deutsch (Öst. <b>im</b> ) Wien wohnhaft seit Geburt			
Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe)	XVII. Überquerungskarte 38/15			

Beruf (Spezialfach) Rechtsanwalt

Berufsausbildung

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf Rechtsanwalt

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher?

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf

Sprachenkenntnisse französisch, englisch, italienisch

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst ca 300.-S

Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? ja

Wenden!

Questionnaire

Dr. Johannes L. Deutsch

Profession Lawyer

Last Employment Lawyer

Languages French, English, Italian

Current Economic Situation and monthly Earnings ca 300 RM

Are you in the position to obtain all necessary documents for Emigration Yes

WOHIN WOHLEN SIE AUSWANDERN?

Welche Pläne haben Sie für Ihren neuen Aufenthalt?

Welche Mittel stehen Ihnen für die Auswanderung zur Verfügung? Fahr 10

Welche Beziehungen haben Sie im Ausland, besonders in dem Land, wohin Sie auswandern wollen?

	Vor- und Zuname	Wohnort	Genaue Adresse	Verwandtschaftsgrad
a) Verwandte	Dr. Wilhelm Held	Chicago	1000 S. Michigan Ave	Cousin
b) Freunde				

Referenzen Dr. Hugo Strauss, Abgeordneter, I. Wahlkreis

Haben Sie einen gültigen Pass?

Ausgestellt von Polizei Wien gültig bis April 1940

### Angehörige

Verwandtschaftsgrad	Name	Geburtsort	Geburtsdatum	Beruf
1) Ehefrau	Dr. Hedwig	Vienna	19 May 13	Rechtsanwältin
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				
9)				
10)				

Welche der obgenannten Angehörigen sollen jetzt und welche später auswandern?

gleichzeitig mit mir

Wien, am 8. Juni 193

  
Unterschrift.

Where do you want to emigrate? North America, eventually to Palestine

What relatives do you have abroad, especially in the country where you want to emigrate?

First and Last Name	Residence	Exact Address	Relationship	
Dr. Wilhelm Held	Chicago	(illegible)	Cousin	
Dependents				
Relationship	Name	Place of Birth	Birthdate	Profession
Wife	Dr. Hedwig	Vienna	19 May 1913	Lawyer

2 Personen nach U. S. A.

./.

Erfordernis: 2 Fahrkarten nach U. S. A.

./.

Schiffskarte mit RM. 50.- beangabt.

./.

Rechtsanwalt, gemeinsam mit der Kanzlei seines Schwiegervatters Dr. Hugo Strauss, Universitätsstrasse 5, ebenso seine Gattin, Dr. Hedwig Deutsch, die als Rechtsanwalt-Anwärter sich mitbetätigte. Steuermanndat für Ettent und Gattin S. 2972.-. Wohnung Währingerstr. 15 gekündigt, Möbel zur Gänze verkauft, Erlös RM. 550.-, dieser Betrag bildete seit Juni das ganze Einkommen der Familie, von dem sie zur Not den Lebensaufwand bestritten haben; recht und schlecht musste der Schwiegervatter mit grosser Anstrengung mithelfen. Seit Juni teilen sie die Wohnung ohne Entschädigung mit den Schwiegereltern in der 18, Alseggerstrasse 38, die Not war aber hier in ungleich hohem Massse zuhause. Dr. Strauss war Verwaltungsrat des Vernay-Verlags ("Tag", "Stunde", etc.) dieses Unternehmen kam gleich nach dem Umbruch in Schwierigkeiten. Das gesamte Vermögen des Schwiegervatters, die Wohnung Kanzlei, alle Konti sind beschlagnahmt worden (Zuschrift des Dr. Walter 1., Opernring 3 zflige Krim. Polizei II.D. vom 6/IV-38 ZL. JV. P. 3471/38) und hat diese Angelegenheit bis heute noch keine Bereinigung erfahren. Kein Schmuck, nichts, was irgendwie verwertet werden könnte, auch keine Verwandten, die unterstützend einwirken. Dr. Strauss, der Schwiegervatter ist zugelassener Rechtsberater, zuckerkrank, angina pectoris, trotzdem hat er sich als Jude vornehmster Gesinnung der K. G. zur Vertretung armer Juden unentgeltlich zur Verfügung gestellt.

./.

Der denkbar beste Eindruck, ein vorbildliches Familienleben, hoher Sinn für jüdische Wohltätigkeit in guten Tagen, leider jetzt vom Schicksal hart mitgenommen. Die aufrechte, restlose Erledigung wird wärmstens empfohlen und herzlichst erbeten.



Vienna, 21 February 1939

2 people to USA

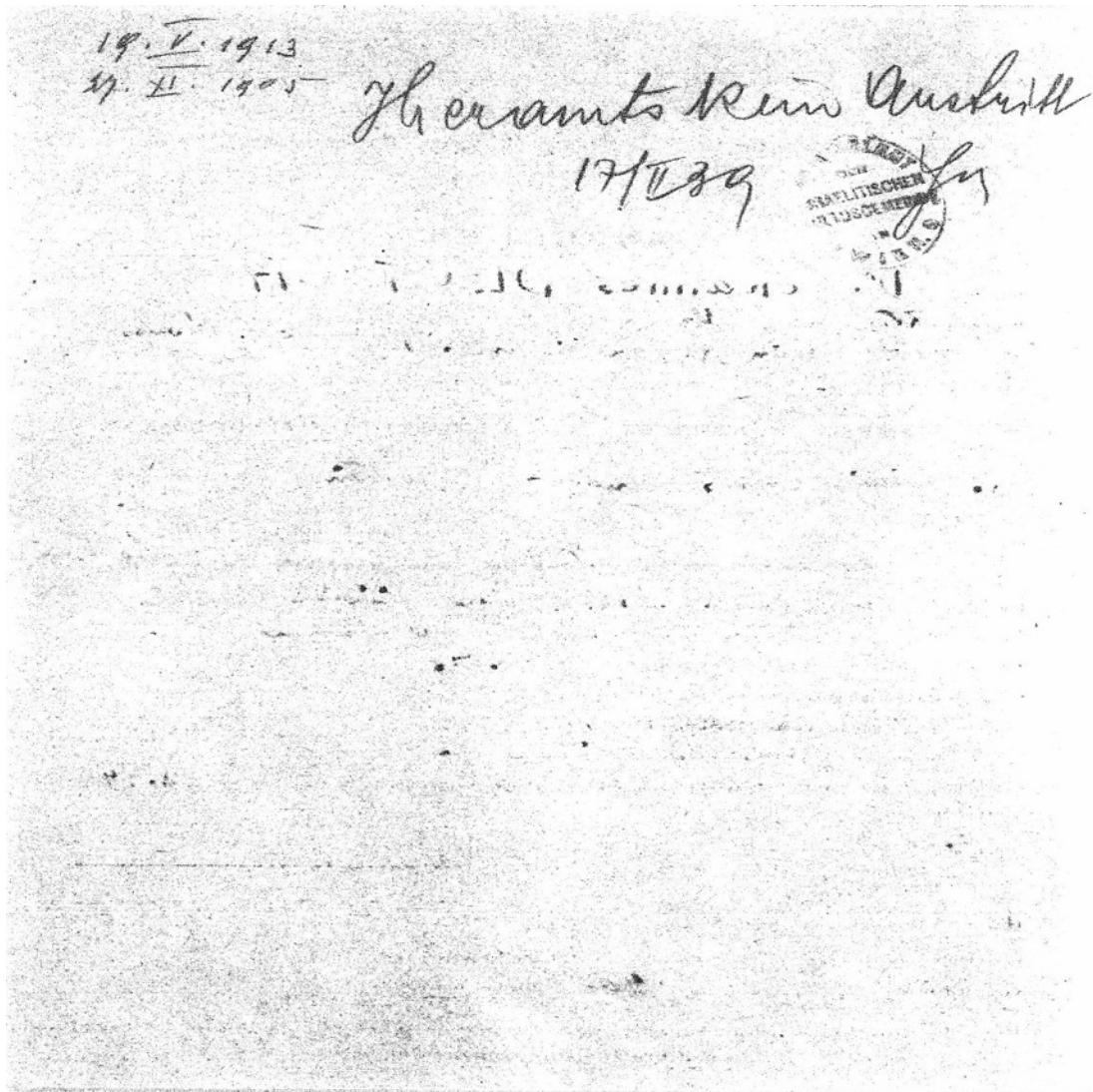
Need: 2 tickets to USA

First installment RM 50,- for ship ticket

Lawyer, together with office of his f-in-law Dr. Hugo Strauss, Universitätsstrasse 5, likewise wife of the latter, Dr. Hedwig Deutsch, who also contributed by working as candidate lawyer. Petitioner and wife S. 2972.-. Apartment Währingerstrasse 15 terminated, all furniture sold, revenue RM 550,-. This sum has since June been the only source of income for the family from which they barely made a living, assisted, with great difficulty, by the father-in-law. Since June they also have been sharing the apartment with their in-laws, previously in 18, Alseggerstrasse 38, where conditions had been even worse. Dr. Strauss was a member of the governing board of the Vernay Publishing House ('Tag', 'Stunde', etc.). This firm came under great pressure with the 'Umbruch' (English, upheaval – meaning the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany). All assets of the father-in-law, apartment, office, accounts were confiscated (according to letter of Dr. Egon Walter, 1., Opernring 3, criminal police II.D. with number 6/IV 38 ZL. JV. P. 3471/38), and this matter has up until today not been cleared up. There remains no jewelry, nothing which could somehow be exploited, also no relatives who could possibly be of help. The father-in-law, Dr. Strauss, is a certified legal adviser, has diabetes and angina pectoris. Despite all this, he has been a high-minded member of the Jewish community who provided counsel free of charge to poor Jews.

The best possible impression, a model family life, in better days, with a deep sense for Jewish charities, now unfortunately struck very hard. I am warmly recommending and sincerely asking for a proper and complete settlement.

*Goldenberg*



19.V.1913

27.IX.1905

(birthdates of Hede and Hans)

"Hieramts kein Austritt" with the date February 17, 1939 states that my aunt and uncle "...were still registered with the Jewish Community Vienna and therefore, as members of the community, were eligible to receive the community's assistance."

Obtained from Anatol Steck, Project Director, International Archival Programs, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

# Stephanie Kurz

Questionnaire from the "Care Headquarters of the Jewish Community Center in Vienna:"

*Hb*

**FÜRSORGE ZENTRALE**  
der I. Kultusgemeinde Wien  
Auswanderungsabteilung

*Katasterblatt angelegt*

*Nr. 32.01*

**FRAGEBOGEN**  
(genau — mit Tinte, wo möglich mit Schreibmaschine — auszufüllen)

*32.01*

Name	<i>Kurz</i>	Vorname	<i>Stephanie</i>
Wohnort	Wien	genaue Adresse	<i>XVII, Messelschmidg. 30</i>
Geburtsdatum	18. XII. 1892	Geburtsort	Wien
Stand (ledig-verheiratet-verwitwet-geschieden)	ledig		
Staatsangehörigkeit	Österreich	In Wien wohnhaft seit	Geburt
Eventueller früherer Aufenthalt (Orts- und Zeitangabe)	1911		

*Rolf*

*1. I. 40*

Beruf (Spezialfach) Sprachlehrerin aus Französisch und Deutsch u. Klavier

*Rolf*

Berufsausbildung Universitätsprüfung und langjährige Praxis

11. Feb. 1940

Bisherige Tätigkeit und letzte Stellung im Beruf Unterricht

Wurde ein neuer Beruf erlernt? Wenn ja, welcher Kaufmännische- und kaufmännische Ausbildung, (Kochen und Nähn).

Ausbildung für den neuen Beruf praktisch

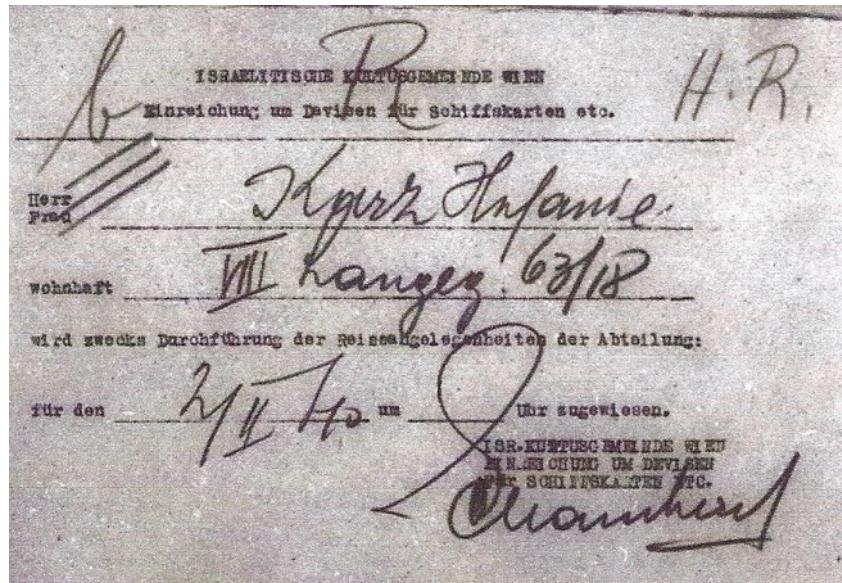
Sprachenkenntnisse Französisch, etwas Englisch und Cestisch

Gegenwärtige wirtschaftliche Lage und monatlicher Verdienst s. 1000,- jährlich jedoch zu Beginn der neuen Saison erwerblos.

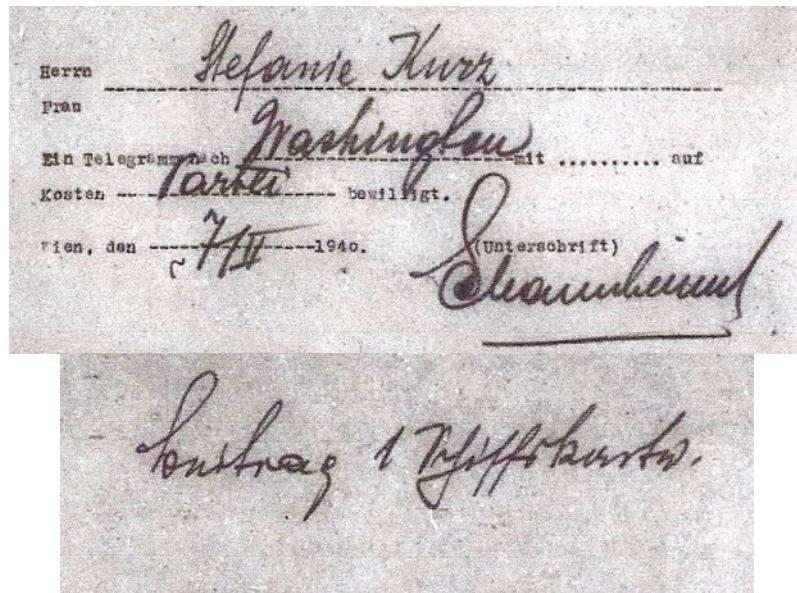
Sind Sie in der Lage, sich alle für die Auswanderung notwendigen Dokumente zu beschaffen? Ja, nach Maßgabe der gesetzlichen Bestimmungen

*19368*

Wenden



At this time, Stephanie, as well as her sister and brother-in-law (my grandparents) had been thrown out of their apartment and were crammed into a small apartment at VIII. Lange Gasse 63/18.



## Auswanderungsabteilung

Akt Nr.

72507

An die statistische Abteilung.

Name: Kurz Stefanie  
 Adresse: VIII Lange Gasse 63/18  
 geb. am 15.12.92 zust. DR led. / verhr.        Beruf       

## Mitreisende Personen

Name:	Alter.	Beruf:
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Zielland: U.S.A Landungshafen: New York

Haben Sie oder einer Ihrer Mitreisenden Personen von der Auswanderungs-  
Abteilung der I.K.G. einen Zuschuss erhalten? Ja Nein \_\_\_\_\_

Unter welchem Titel? \_\_\_\_\_ in welcher Höhe? \_\_\_\_\_

## Bewilligter Betrag:

für Schiffspassagen RM \_\_\_\_\_ für Bahnkarten \_\_\_\_\_

" Visa und Dokumentenbeschaffung RM \_\_\_\_\_

" Reisekostenzuschuss RM \_\_\_\_\_

Von der Partei wurden für Schiffskarten bezahlt RM \_\_\_\_\_

Von der Partei wurden für Bahnkarten bezahlt RM \_\_\_\_\_

Name und Adresse des Affidavitgebers: Kurz, Lina

Norman Waddington 36 Flower Avenue

Hicom No. \_\_\_\_\_ Bogen No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name: Kurz Stefanie

Address: VIII Lange Gasse 63/18

Born: 15 December 1892

An die

ISRAELITISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE  
Auswanderungsabteilung (Gruppe Abfertigung).

14891

Wien I.

ANSUCHEN

den - der

wohnhaft

Bezirk

VIII. Langegasse 63 18

frühere Wohnung

XVIII. Messerschmidgasse 30

Um einen Beitrag zu den Reiseexpenses für sich und für die mitreisenden Familienmitglieder.

NAME: Kurz Stefanie ADRESSE: VIII. Langegasse 63 18 VERWANDTSCHAFTSGRAD:

Ich - wir - bestreitige(n) am 21. 7. 40 nach  
auswandernd, da wir - wir sind - im Besitz eines gültiger Deutschlands  
Reisepasses und eines Einfahrtswissens nach  
mit einem Dokumentations

Dortwohnen wir - wir auf Verlobung 1940  
in Wörter Deutschland

Der schenkt bei der Kultusgemeinde eingereichte Emigrationsaufgaben unter die Nr. 32091

Wien, am 1. 2. 1940

Stefanie Sara Kurz

Von der Partei nicht erlaubt

eingetragen am 1. 2. 1940

Vorgerufen am 7. 2. 1940

Erkenn. unter W. 5540/97

Nur erlaubt werden, wenn bereits eine Einreisemöglichkeit (gültiger Reisepass oder Ein-  
reisevisum) vorhanden ist.

Jewish Community Center  
Emigration Division

14891

Vienna I.

REQUEST

Name Kurz Stefanie

Address VIII. Langegasse 63 18

Previous Address XVIII. Messerschmidgasse 30

Stefanie Sara Kurz

[Jews whose name were not Hebrew names had to take on the middle name of Sara, for women, and Israel, for men.]

Bewilligung!

in Devisen

Hugo H.

Emigrationssumme: 32500

Name: Stefanie Sara Kurz

Gegenwärtige Adresse: Wien VIII, Lange Gasse 63/18

Adresse am 1. III. 1939: dieselbe

Geburtsdatum: 18. IV. 1892 Geburtsort: Wien

Mitreisender: keine

1. Matrikelamt:

Hierzu kein Austritt zu verzweifeln.

9 FEB 1940

2. Gebührenabmessungszelle:

Obgenannter entrichtet am \_\_\_\_\_ an Gebühren RM \_\_\_\_\_

Hugo H. \_\_\_\_\_ 37. 39 Gross. RM. 20.-  
W. H. \_\_\_\_\_ 701-5309. RM. 6000.-  
Gesamtbetrag: \_\_\_\_\_ 0.00

Laufkarte: \_\_\_\_\_

S. M.

ISER. KULTUSGEMEINDE  
WIEN  
ZENTRAALKATASTER  
Zimmer 27  
9 Feb 1940

Um meine Nähmaschine, die Mustercollection, die Sprachlehr-Bücher und mein Bettzeug mitnehmen zu können, stelle ich die weitere Bitte, mir den hierzu nötigen Frachtbetrag von Dollars 30.- zu gewähren.

Mit Rücksicht darauf, dass ich am 13. Februar ac. zur ärztlichen Untersuchung vorgeladen bin, bei welcher Gelegenheit ich bekanntlich die Schiffskarte bereits vorweisen muss, bitte ich nochmals um Jhre geneigte und ehebaldigste gütige Erledigung. Ich zeichne mit bestem Dank für Jhre Hilfe hochachtungsvoll

Stefanie Kurz  
Wien VIII, Lange Gasse 63/18

To request Ship ticket from Triest to New-York

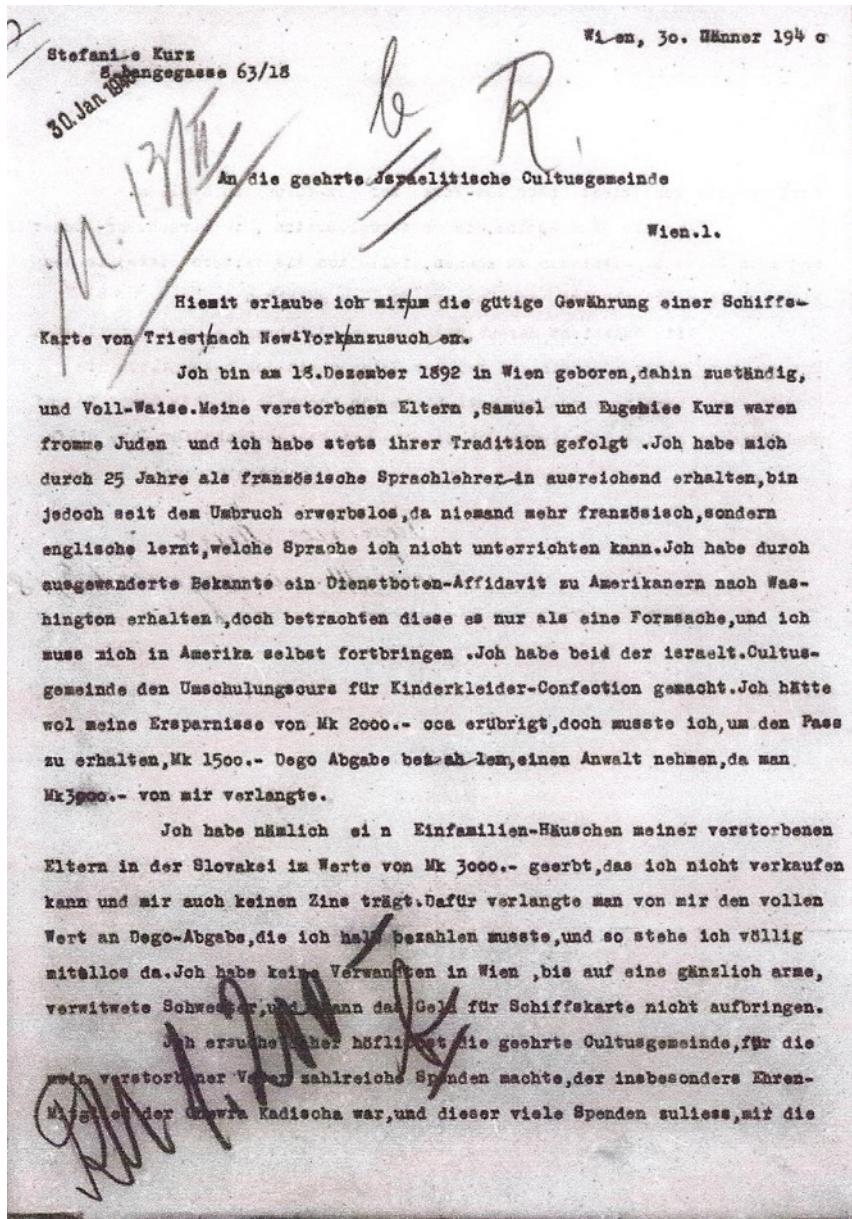
In order to take my sewing machine, my pattern collection, my language-teaching books, my bedding, I am asking for the amount of \$30.

Considering that I have been summoned for a medical examination for February 13, I will need to have my ship ticket and once again request a quick decision. I acknowledge your help with many thanks.

Sincerely,

Stefanie Kurz

Vienna, VIII., Lange Gasse 63/18



Stefanie Kurz

Vienna, 30 January 1940  
 Lange Gasse 63/18

Translation of Prior Letter

*To the Jewish Community Center*

*I am hereby requesting a ship ticket from Triest to New York.*

*I was born in Vienna on December 15, 1892. My deceased parents, Samuel and Eugenie Kurz were religious Jews and I have maintained the tradition. I have earned sufficiently by having taught French for the past 25 years, until the current events, when no one wants to learn French anymore, but rather English, which is a language I cannot teach. Through friends who have emigrated, I have received a servant Affidavit*

for Washington, although this will only be a consideration for I must get myself to America. I have taken a re-education course in children's clothing --desserts at the Jewish Community Center. I had savings of approximately Mk 2000,, still I had to pay Mk 1500.-- in order to obtain a passport. Other expenses, I had to take a lawyer, for which I had to pay Mk 3000--.

I have inherited a single family little house from my deceased parents in Slovakia, valued at Mk3000.--, that I am unable to sell and which also brings in no interest. Because of that, I am required to pay the full value and so I have absolutely no funds. I have no relatives in Vienna, except for a widowed sister who cannot afford the ship ticket.

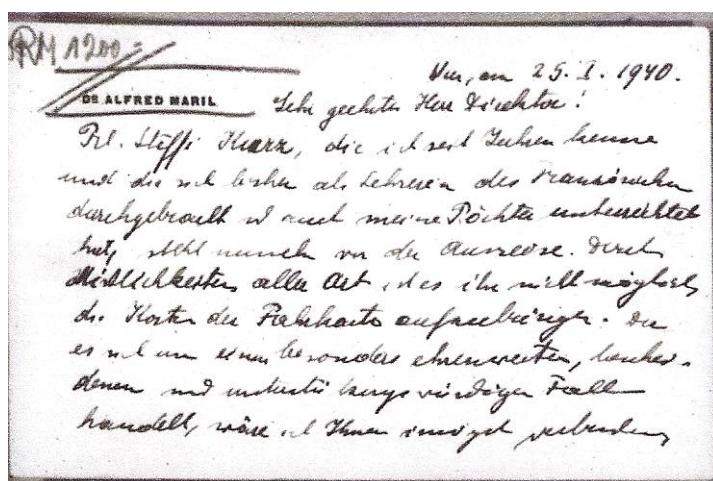
I am politely requesting that the Jewish Community Center, for whom my deceased father gave numerous donations, who donated to the Chewvra Kadischa and these numerous donations be used to pay for a ship ticket from Triest to New York.

In order to take my sewing machine, my pattern collection, the langauge teaching books and my linen, I am further requesting a grant of 30 Dollars.

In consideration of the fact that I am scheduled for the physical examination, at which point I must already have the ship ticket, I am requesting a quick resolution. I am concluding with many thanks for your help

Respectfully yours

Stefanie Kurz  
Vienna VIII., Lange Gasse 63/18



nenne Sie mich dafür verstanden könnte,  
dass Rl. Stefanie Kurz eine Schiffspassat  
reiters der H.G. bewilligt erhalten.

Ich bitte Sie, für die Benützung  
meiner besuchten Freunde einzugehen  
nehmen.

Die sehr ergebene

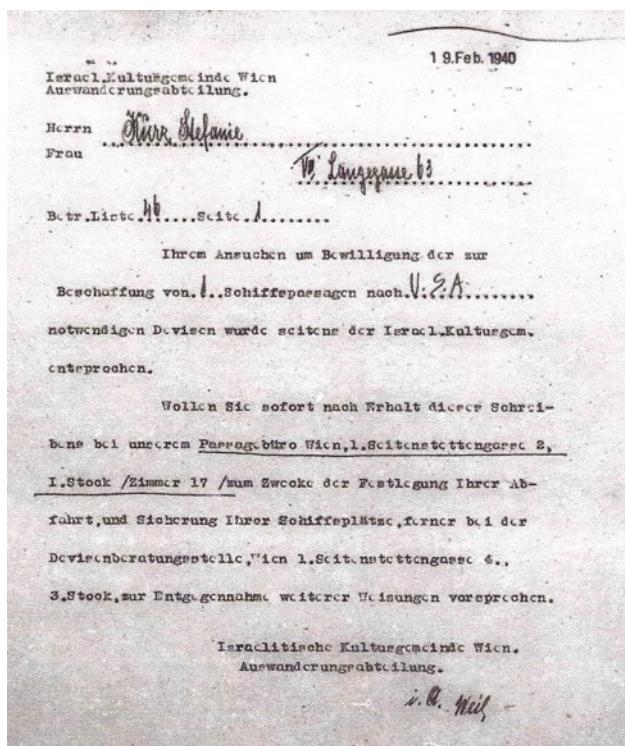
Alfred

DR. ALFRED MERIL Vienna, 25.1. 1942

Dear valued director,

Miss Steffi Kurz, whom I have known for years and who has worked as a French teacher to make ends meet and also taught my daughters, is facing her emigration. Due to all kinds of reprisals she is unable to cover her travel expenses. Since this is a particularly honorable case well worthy of support, I shall be deeply obliged if you could approach the Jewish Community for granting Miss Steffi Kurz a ship ticket. I ask you to accept my sincere thanks for your efforts.

Yours truly, Dr. Meril



Ich bestätige hiermit den Konsulatsbrief erhalten zu haben, nehme jedoch zur Kenntnis, dass die Kultusgemeinde Wien sich vorbehält, die Revisionen zum Ankauf der Schiffskarten erst dann zur Verfügung zu stellen, bis die ausdrückliche Genehmigung durch die Sitzung erfolgt ist.

Wien, den 12. II. 1940

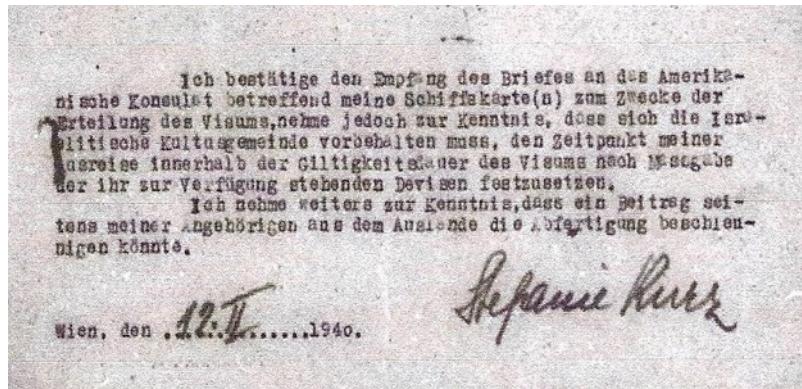
Steffie Kurz

I herewith acknowledge receipt of the letter from the consulate, but I also acknowledge that the Jewish Community Vienna makes the reservation of supplying the foreign

currency for buying the ship tickets only upon approval by the meeting.

Vienna, 12.2.1940

Stefanie Sara Kurz



I acknowledge receipt of the letter from the American Consulate concerning my ship ticket(s) for the purpose of granting the visa, but I also acknowledge that the Jewish Community is entitled to fix the date of departure according to the available foreign currency.

I also acknowledge that a contribution from my foreign relatives could accelerate the clearance. Vienna, 12.2.1940 Stefanie Kurz



Stefano Saro Kurz Hausrecherche  
Personenanzahl und Ziel: 1 Person nach U.S.A.  
Erfordernis: 1 Schiffskarte nach U.S.A.  
Aufgebracht: RM 300  
Wohnt aufbringbar:  
Wohnungsverhältnisse: XVIII. Menschenmächtigste 30 bis 1/II 39 mit Mutter  
zusammen 1/2 Zimmer Kürb: 1 Platz für keinen Schwager in Wien VIII  
Sanger am 63/18 1:5 Zimmer mit Wohnungsmiete vertraglich  
zu 320,- für bestimmte Zeit 180 vertraglich. - Der Befreite Schwager  
Familienverhältnisse: geht nach Wieden  
Wirtschaftliche Lage: Im Gruppenraum war ich 22 Jahre Beamterkreis mit  
mindestens ausreichender Verdienststärke über 1800. Lebt mit der  
Mutter zusammen, die sie nun nicht mehr unterstützen kann.  
1 Teil eines Wohnungsbauvermögens gehörte der Abreiseleitung im RM 110  
verkauft, eine Zeit der nicht mehr ausreichenden Mittel für die Wohnung  
zu verankern, was ich jetzt für die Schiffskosten aufbringen  
zu können. Lebte nun zunächst in der Steiermark (RM 300,-  
Schiffskarte), während ich dort gegen einen Platz von unter 100,-  
zur Miete gefunden habe. Im Gruppenraum um RM 150,-  
zur Miete, die ich auf die Schiffskarte der 2800,- kann beigefügt  
werden. Ein Platz im Wohnungsbauvermögen ist nicht mehr zu haben, und es ist nicht  
zu begleiten, da es funktioniert. Da kann man längst nicht mehr einzigeinwohner  
leben, leichtlich den Mietzahlt zu bezahlen. Es kann nicht mehr  
ausreichen, weiter aber nicht zu denken, um möglichst kurz zu zweit aufzufinden,  
weil es nicht möglich ist, dass zwei auf dem Schiffskarte zu reisende  
zusammenkommen.  
Zusammenfassung:  
Im Gruppenraum kann ich die Wohnung nicht mehr bezahlen. Ein  
Platz ist auf der Wohnung, was ich nun nicht mehr  
vergünstigen kann; ein Zimmer, das ich nicht für den Schwager  
zur Verfügung stelle, nicht auf dem Schiffskarte  
verfügbar ist für die Wohnung, die Wohnung ist nicht mehr zu bezahlen.  
Um RM 500,- für die Durchführung zu verwenden.  
RM 500,- müssen dafür die offizielle Reise für den

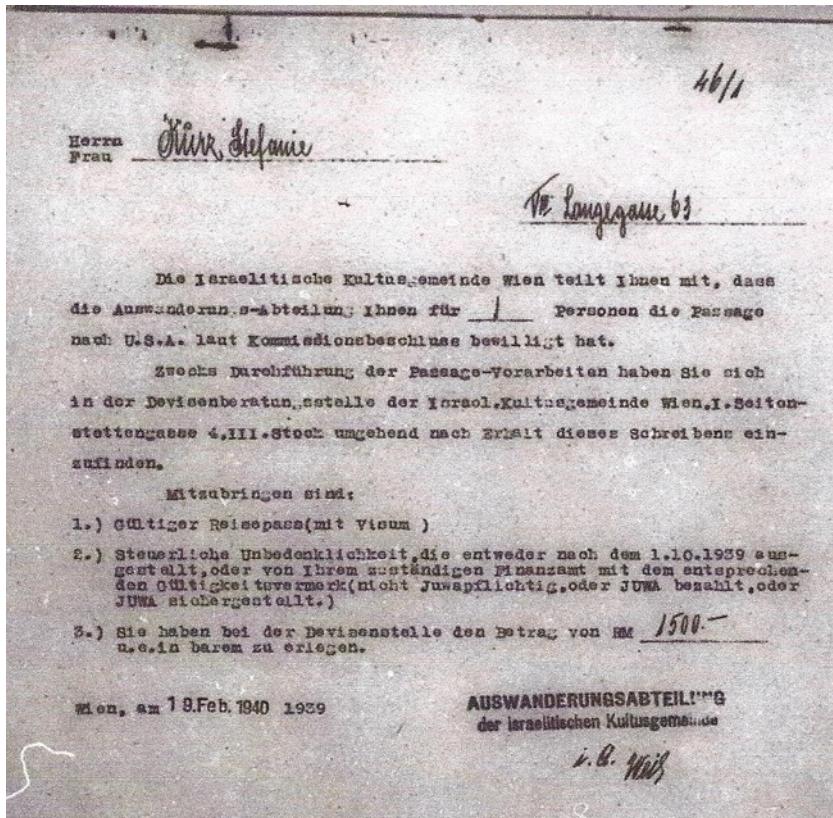
12/6

Kurz Stefanie 48 y. (Sprachen: in Klasse 3. Klasse)  
1 Person USA  
will nicht telegraphieren  
Salisbury

Kurz Stefanie

1 Person USA

Does not want to telegraph



Kurz Stefanie 8., Lange Gasse 63

*The Jewish Community informs you that the department for emigration has granted passage to the USA for 1 person according to decision of the commission.*

*For the purpose of preparing for the passage you have to appear at the foreign currency consultancy at the Jewish Community, Vienna 1, Seitenstettengasse 4, 3rd floor immediately after receipt of this letter.*

*To bring along:*

- 1.) *Valid passport (with visa)*
- 2.) *Certificate of tax clearance, either issued after 1.10.1939 or issued by your local tax office with corresponding validity comment (JUWA-nonobligatory, JUWA paid, or JUWA guaranteed)*
- 3.) *You have to pay at the foreign currency office the sum of RM 1.500 in cash Vienna, 18. February 1940 1939 Emigration Department of the Jewish Community (signature illegible)*

The following is testimony from Tante Stephie Kurz, my grandmother Strauss' younger sister:

*Stefanie Kurz*

*Vienna, 30 January 1940*

*Lange Gasse 63/18*

*To The Jewish Community Center*

*I am hereby requesting a ship ticket from Triest to New York.*

*I was born in Vienna on December 15, 1892. My deceased parents, Samuel and Eugenie Kurz were religious Jews and I have maintained the tradition. I have earned sufficiently by having taught French for the past 25 years, until the current events, when no one wants to learn French anymore, but rather English, which is a language I cannot teach. Through friends who have emigrated, I have received a servant Affidavit for Washington and must get myself to America. I have taken a re-education course in children's clothing --desserts at the Jewish Community Center. I had savings of approximately Mk 2000, still I had to pay Mk 1500-- in order to obtain a passport. Other expenses, I had to take a lawyer, for which I had to pay Mk 3000--.*

*I have inherited a single family little house from my deceased parents in Slovakia, valued at Mk 3000--, that I am unable to sell and which also brings in no interest. Because of that, I am required to pay the full value and so I have absolutely no funds. I have no relatives in Vienna, except for a widowed sister who cannot afford the ship ticket.*

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*In consideration of the fact that I am scheduled for the physical examination, at which point I must already have the ship ticket, I am requesting a quick resolution. I am concluding with many thanks for your help*

*Respectfully yours*

*Stefanie Kurz*

*Vienna VIII., Lange Gasse 63/18*

## Khevenhüllerstrasse

While sorting through old documents, I came across the following items that I thought would be of interest.

This is part of the contract of Tante Rosa Allina's purchase of the house on Khevenhüllerstrasse:

*finanziert für  
Kaufpreis  
6.10.1918*

7040 41

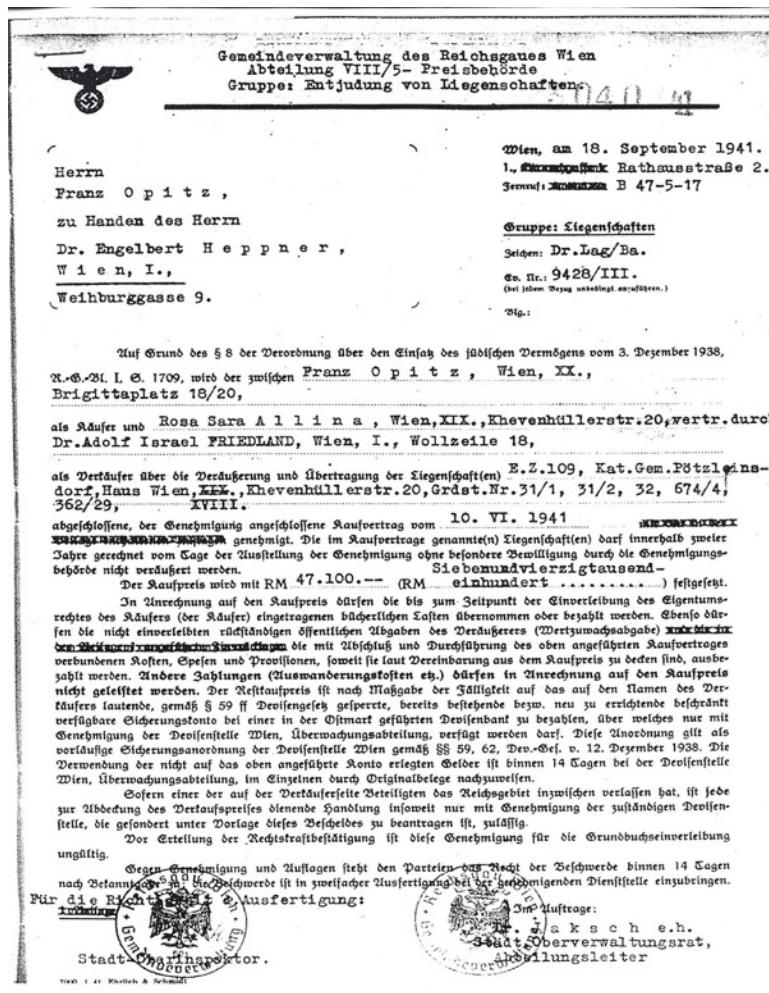
Kaufvertrag ausgestellt vor dem Notar  
Herrn Dr. Reinhard Dollinger am 18.10.1918 in Wien zwischen  
den beiden Parteien beiderseitig als schriftliches  
Schwurzeug welcher am unten angesetzten Tage zwischen den Parteien  
unterzeichnet wird.

1.) Frau Rosa Sara Allina, Hausbesitzerin in Wien XIX.,  
Khevenhüllerstrasse 20, als Verkäuferin einerseits und  
hier bezeichnet  
2.) Herrn Franz O. p. i. t. z., Autospenglereibesitzer, Wien XX.,  
Brigittaplatz 18/20, andererseits abgeschlossen wurde folgt:

I. Nachstehend aufgeführt steht auf  
Frau Rosa Sara Allina ist Eigentümerin der Liegenschaft  
im Wien XIX., Khevenhüllerstrasse 20, Haus K.G. 65, E.Z. 109  
ausgewiesen in der Katastralgemeinde Pätzleinsdorf, bestehend aus den Parzellen  
Kat. Zahl 31/1 Garten, 31/2 Bauarea, 32 Garten, 674/4 Weg und  
362/29 Wiese, innerliegend im Grundbuch des Amtsgerichtes Döbling  
in Wien, veräußert wird nun mit sofortiger Wirkung

Frau Rosa Sara Allina verkauft und übergibt und Herr  
Franz O. p. i. t. z. kauft und übernimmt hiemit die vorgenannte Lie-  
genschaft um den vereinbarten Kaufpreis von RM 47.100.- (Reichs-  
mark siebenundvierzigtausendeinhundert).  
Der Kaufpreis von RM 47.100.- wird vom Käufer unter Einem  
auf ein separates Bankkonto erlegt, über welches er nur gemein-  
sam mit Dr. Reinhard Dollinger, Wien I., Weihburggasse 9, verfügen  
kann. Der Kaufpreis wird vor allem zur Herstellung des von der  
Verkäuferin garantierten Grundbuchstandes und im übrigen nach den  
Vorschriften des Wien erledigt.

And the forced sale to the Nazis on September 18, 1941:



According to my father, Herr Opitz purchased it for the baker, Schamburek, because apparently, one could only buy a certain number of houses owned by Jews.

Moma evidently convinced Tante Rosa to name Stephan as her heir for the house, knowing full well that the Allinas had no chance of getting out of Vienna.

The following email was written by the son of the man who purchased the family house on Khevenhüllerstrasse:

*Dear Mrs. Shiffers!*

*I hope yourself and your family is [sic] healthy and well. You probably will not be able to meet your grandchildren in person these days, but I am sure that the thoughts of them will give you the strength to weather the storm.*

*The reason I am writing to you is that I have been thinking a lot about your parents [sic] and the Alina's [sic] story lately. Let me explain:*

*As CoVid 19 started to spread to Austria 3 weeks ago, it became foreseeable for my wife and me, that we would have to take actions in order to safeguard our parents and parents in law. We therefore took the decision that, while I am still working and in regular contact with peoples, [sic] I would have to move into the vacant flat in Khevenhüllerstraße (my wife is meanwhile taking care of both, the older and younger generation). I am now taking shelter behind this old house's thick walls while a threatening thunderstorm is approaching on the horizon.*

*I hope you don't misunderstand: I am not comparing the manmade Nazi crimes with the natural disaster we are facing, and I am well aware that, although CoViD confronts all of us with a great challenge, it is nothing compared to the fate of your family almost 80 years ago.*

*But in a very deep and personal manner, I now understand how much safety these walls can emit, I now understand how distant the problems appear when the sun is shining over the trees and the garden of Khevenhüllerstraße, and I now better understand the reality defying hopefulness expressed by Rosa Alina [sic] in her letters to your [grand]mother and father.*

*Be safe and sheltered*

*With the very best regards,*

*Alexander  
Vienna, Austria*

## Julius Schifferes

The following is a list of my grandfather, Julius Schifferes' classmates from his *Gymnasium* in Vienna, which I was able to find online:

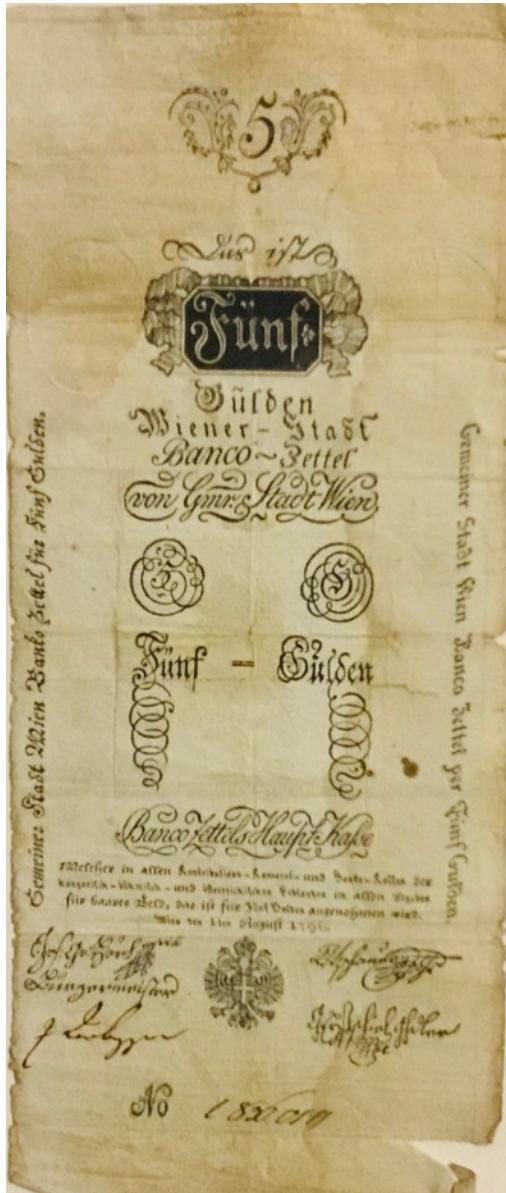
**zeigen : Jahresbericht über das K.K. Staatsgymnasium  
II. Bezirke in Wien 1889/90**

**aefera**

fred Löwy  
istav Müller  
lf Nemec  
Neumark  
ton Nicklas  
z Oblath  
z Panagl  
mar Pawlik  
red Pippal  
Pollak  
rl Preindl  
min Reichmann  
ert Reineck  
celins Rix  
olf Robitzek  
lo Rosinger  
z Ruzicka.  
olf Rziha  
lo Salzer  
o Samek  
s Schafer  
wig Schick  
us Schifferes  
thold Sohlesinger

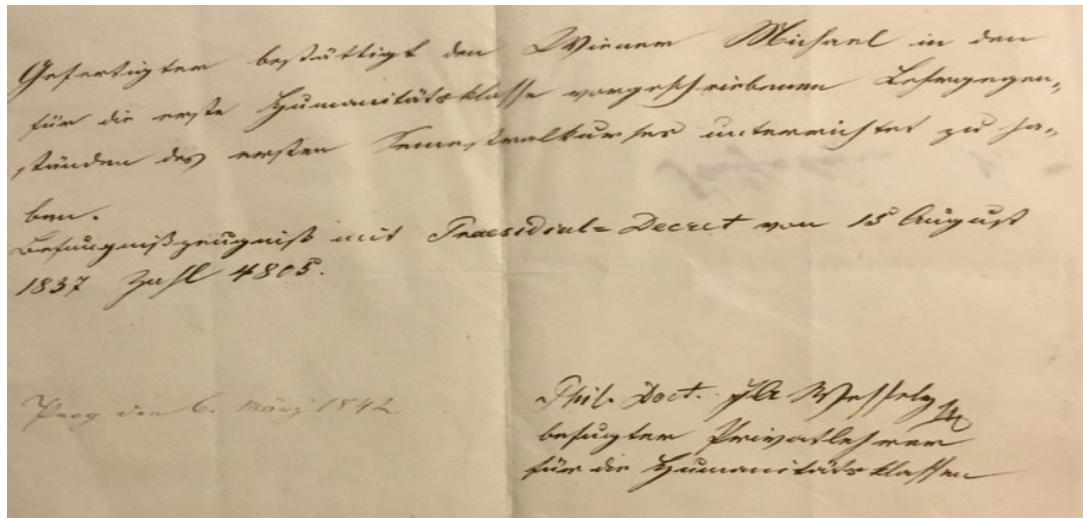
[://forum.ahnenforschung.net/archive/index.php/t-9778.html](http://forum.ahnenforschung.net/archive/index.php/t-9778.html)

## Various Old Documents



Five Gulden Note from Vienna  
circa 1835

The Gulden or forint was the currency used in the lands of the House of Habsburg, also known as the Austrian Empire, from 1804 and 1867 and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy after 1867. It was then replaced by the *Krone*, which was based on the gold standard.

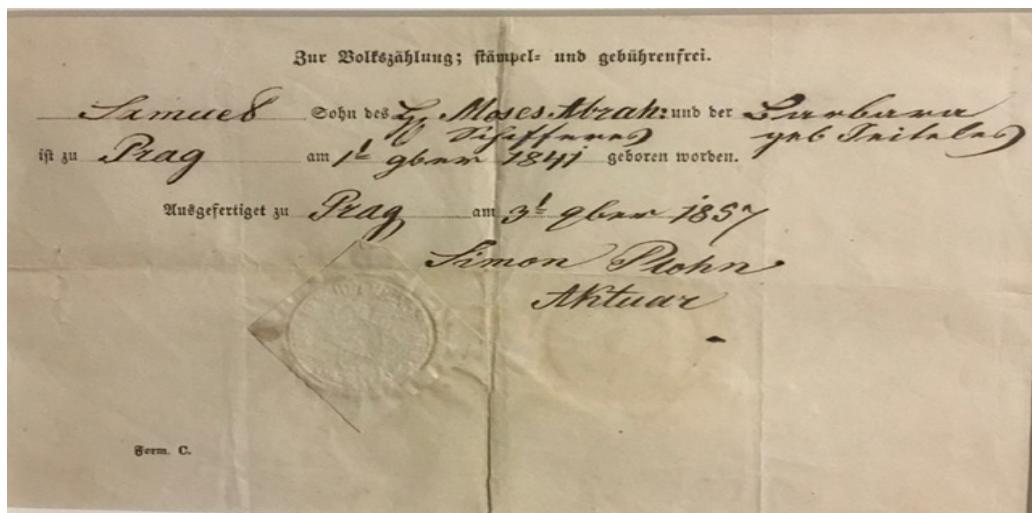


*Completed confirmation that WIENER Michael has taught in the first semester of the required Humanities Class.*

*Certificate of authority with Presidential Decree from 15 August 1837 Number 4805*

*Prague, the 6th of March 1842.*

*Phil. Doct. J.A. Wessely M  
 Certified private Teacher for the Humanities Class*



*For the Census  
 Samuel, Son of Moses Abraham and Barbara  
 Schifferes née Jeiteles  
 was born in Prague on 1 November 1841  
 Completed in Prague on 31 November 1857  
 Simon Plohn*



Herr Leopold Schifferes  
erbittet sich die Ehre Ihrer Gegen-  
wart zur Trauung seiner Tochter

Bertha

mit Herrn Julius Schifferes  
welche Sonntag, den 5. Juli 1. J.  
um 11:12 Uhr Vorm. im isr. Tempel,  
I. Seitenstettengasse, stattfindet.

Wien, im Juli 1908.

Frau Ottilie Schifferes  
erbittet sich die Ehre Ihrer Gegen-  
wart zur Trauung ihres Sohnes

Julius

mit Fräulein Bertha Schifferes  
welche Sonntag, den 5. Juli 1. J.  
um 11:12 Uhr Vorm. im isr. Tempel,  
I. Seitenstettengasse, stattfindet.

Wien, im Juli 1908.

Gratulation: Samstag, den 4. Juli — Telegramm-Adresse: II. Rembrandtstrasse 25.

Mr. Leopold Schifferes  
requests the honor of your presence  
at the marriage of his daughter

Bertha

with Mr. Julius Schifferes  
which will take place on July 5 at  
11:45 a.m. in the Temple,  
I. Seitenstettengasse

Vienna, in July 1908

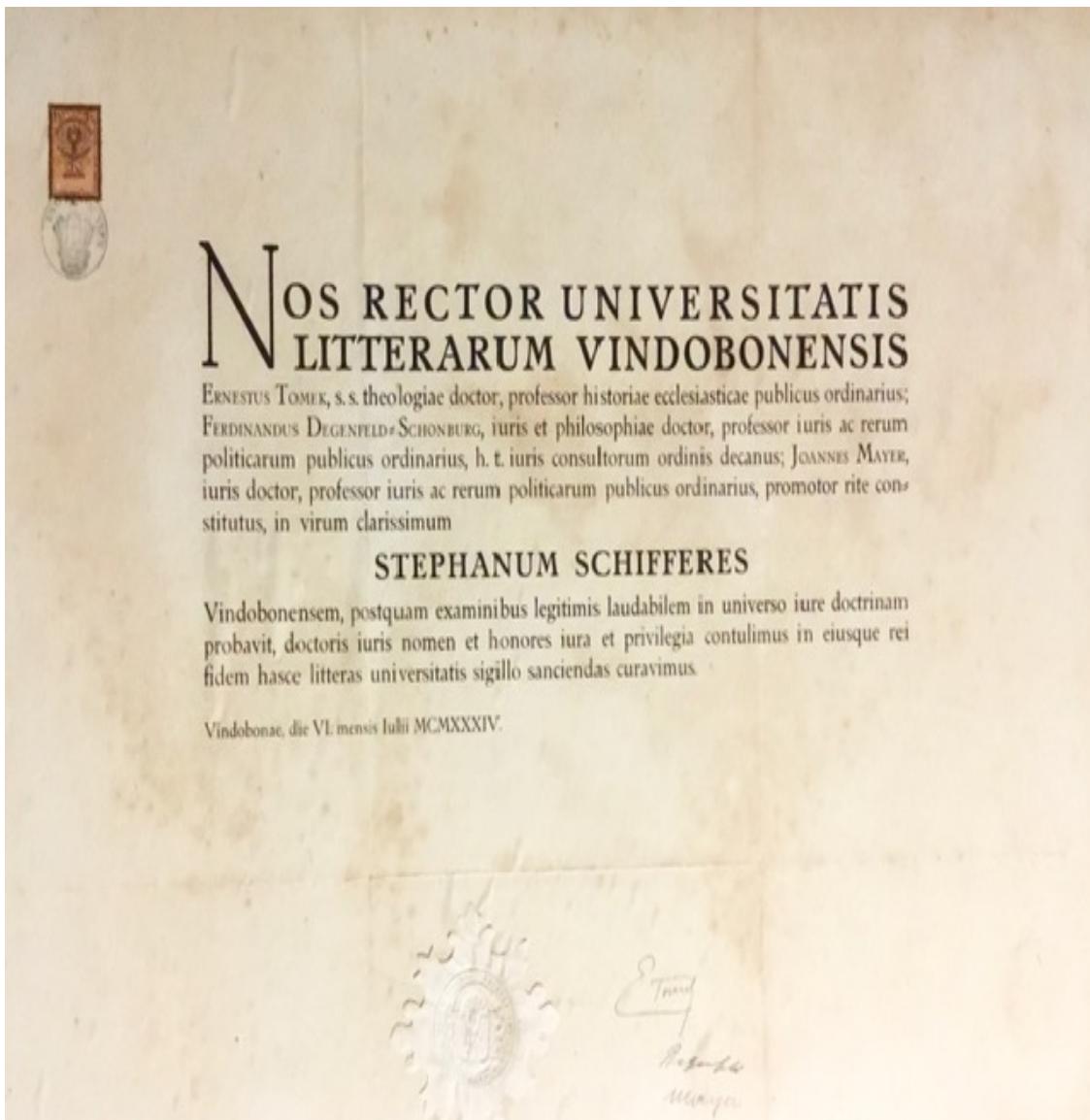
Mrs. Ottilie Schifferes  
requests the honor of your presence  
at the marriage of her son

Julius

with Miss Bertha Schifferes  
which will take place on July 5 at  
11:45 a.m. in the Temple,  
I. Seitenstettengasse

Vienna, in July 1908

Congratulations: Saturday, July 4---Telegram Address: II. Rembrandtstrasse 25



Stephan Schifferes' Doctor of Law Degree from  
The University of Vienna  
1934

NOS RECTOR UNIVERSITATIS LITTERARUM VINDOBONENSIS

ERNESTUS TOMEK

S. S. THEOLOGIAE DOCTOR PROFESSOR HISTORIAE ECCLESIASTICAE PUBLICUS ORDINARIUS

FERDINANDUS DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG

IURIS ET PHILOSOPHIAE DOCTOR PROFESSOR IURIS AC RERUM POLITICARUM PUBLICUS ORDINARIUS

H. T. IURIS CONSULTORUM ORDINIS DECANUS

*Joannes Mayer*

*iuris doctor professor iuris ac rerum politicarum publicus ordinarius*

PROMOTOR RITE CONSTITUTUS

IN

*VIRUM CLARISSIMUM*

*Stephanum Schifferes*

*Vindobonensem*

POSTQUAM EXAMINIBUS LEGITIMIS LAUDABILEM IN UNIVERSO IURE DOCTRINAM PROBAVIT

DOCTORIS IURIS NOMEN ET HONORES IURA ET PRIVILEGIA

CONTULIMUS IN EIUSQUE REI FIDEM HASCE LITTERAS UNIVERSITATIS SIGILLO SANCIENDAS  
CURAVIMUS.

VINDOBONAE, DIE *III. mensis Iuli* MCMXXXIV.

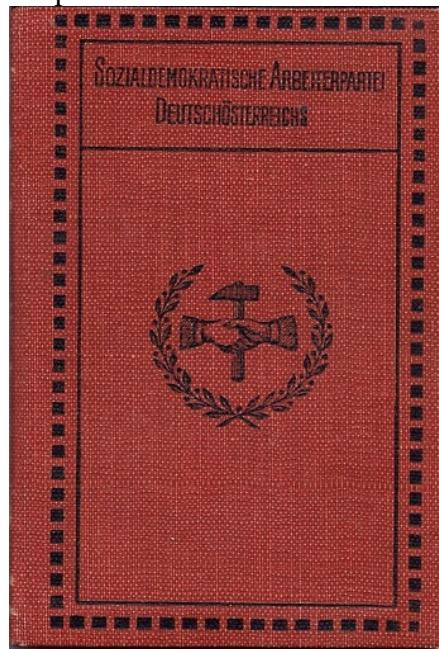
*E. Tomek mp. F. Degenfeld mp. F. Mayer mp.*

L. S.

*Copiam cum originali in charta signo publico instructa*

Stephan Schifferes  
Doctor Juris from The University of Vienna  
July 6, 1934

As I was sifting through boxes of photos, I came across more old documents. Here is proof of Stephan's membership in the Social Democratic Party.



Social Democratic Workers  
German Austria



Proof of Membership  
Registered  
14. November 1928  
for Stephan Schifferes  
Student born on 21./XI. 1909

Stephan Schifferes  
Social Democratic Workers Party  
Proof of Membership

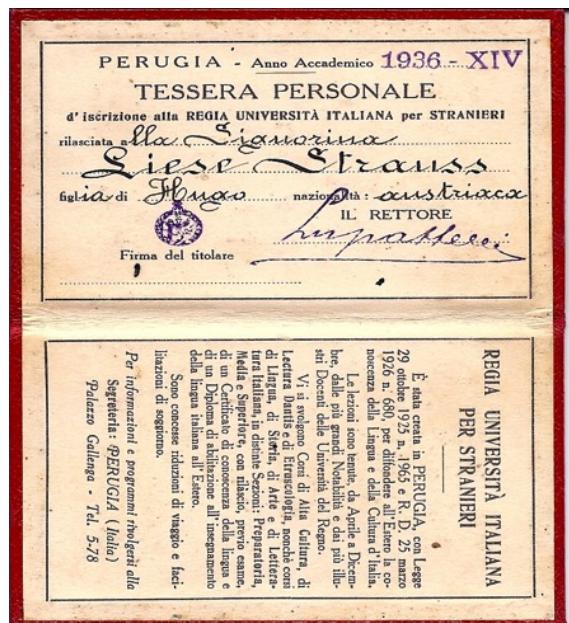
I had never heard that my father had been a member of "The Friends of Nature" from 1931-1934!



*Proof of Membership*

*Stephan Schifferes  
"The Friends of Nature"  
Founded 1895  
Membership Card*

I knew that my mother had studied in Italy. Her identification from the program, Italian for Foreigners in Perugia, which shows that in 1936, life in Vienna was normal.



*Regia Italian University for Foreigners Perugia-Academic Year 1936  
Perugia Liese Strauss, daughter of Hugo Austrian*

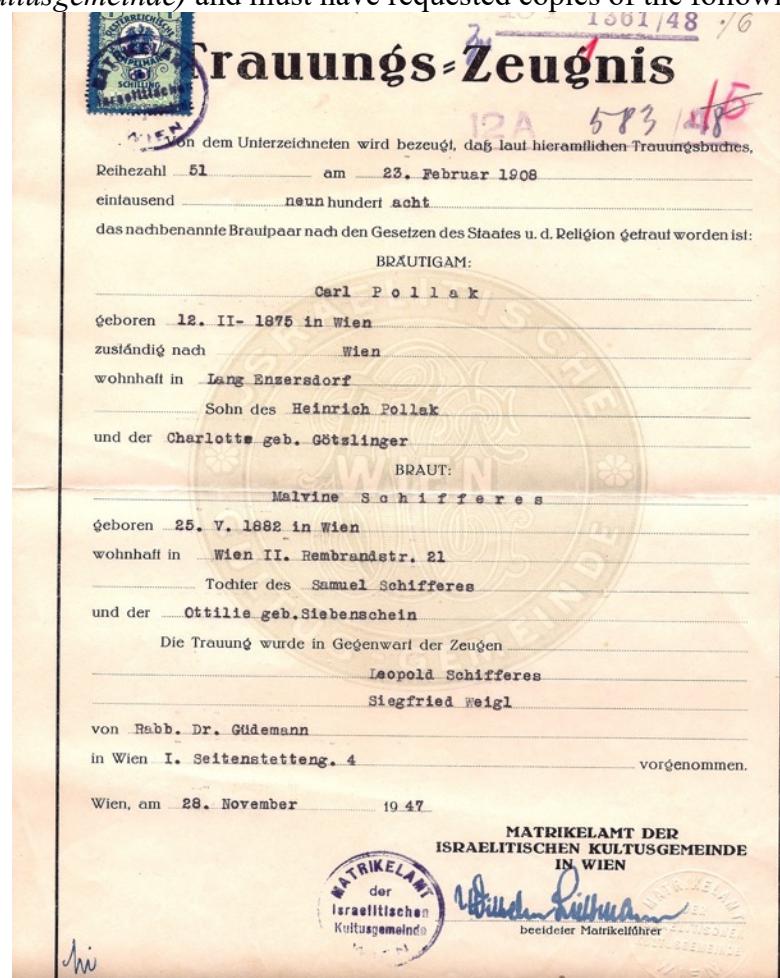


The two photos of Stephan were taken in Berlin on August 1, 1937, when the Jewish Handball team had to travel to play other Jewish teams. Both photos were taken by:



This is on the back of the above photos.

Apparently, in 1947, my family was in touch with the Jewish Community Center in Vienna (*Kultusgemeinde*) and must have requested copies of the following documents:



## *Marriage Certificate*

23 February 1908

### *Bridegroom:*

*B. tag. 3011  
Carl Pollak*

*Born on 12. II-1875 in Vienna*

Residing in Lang Enzersdorf

*Son of Heinrich Pollak*

## *and of Charlotte née Götzlinger*

Bride.

Dr. med.

*Marie Schjerfes  
born on 25.V.1882 in Vienna*

Residing in Vienna II. Rembranda

*Residing in Vienna II. Remained  
Daughter of Samuel Schifferes*

Daughter of Samuel Schijfje  
and Ottilie née Siehenschein

and Julie Lee Siebenstein  
ing took place in the presence

*The wedding took place in the presence of witnesses  
Leopold Schifferes*

Leopold Schijfjes  
Siegfried Weigl

Siegfried Welzl  
Rabbi Giideman

by *Rubbi Gudemann*  
in Vienna

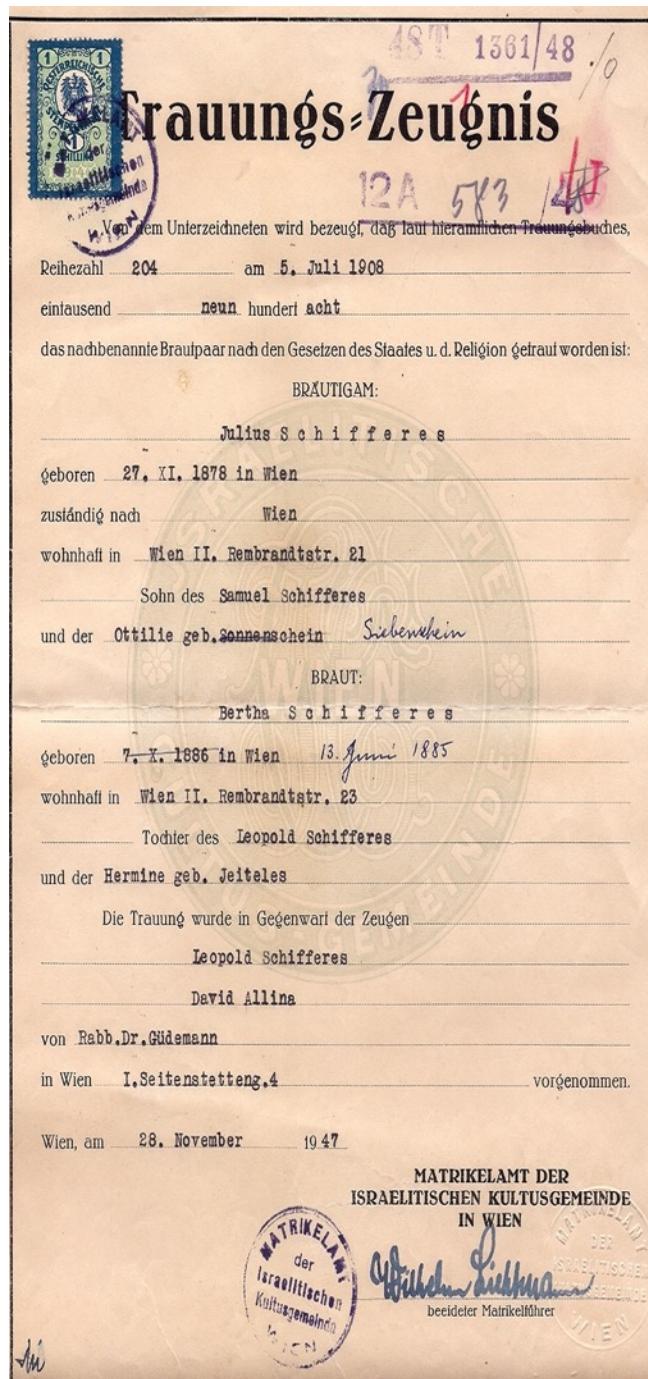
## *in Vienna*

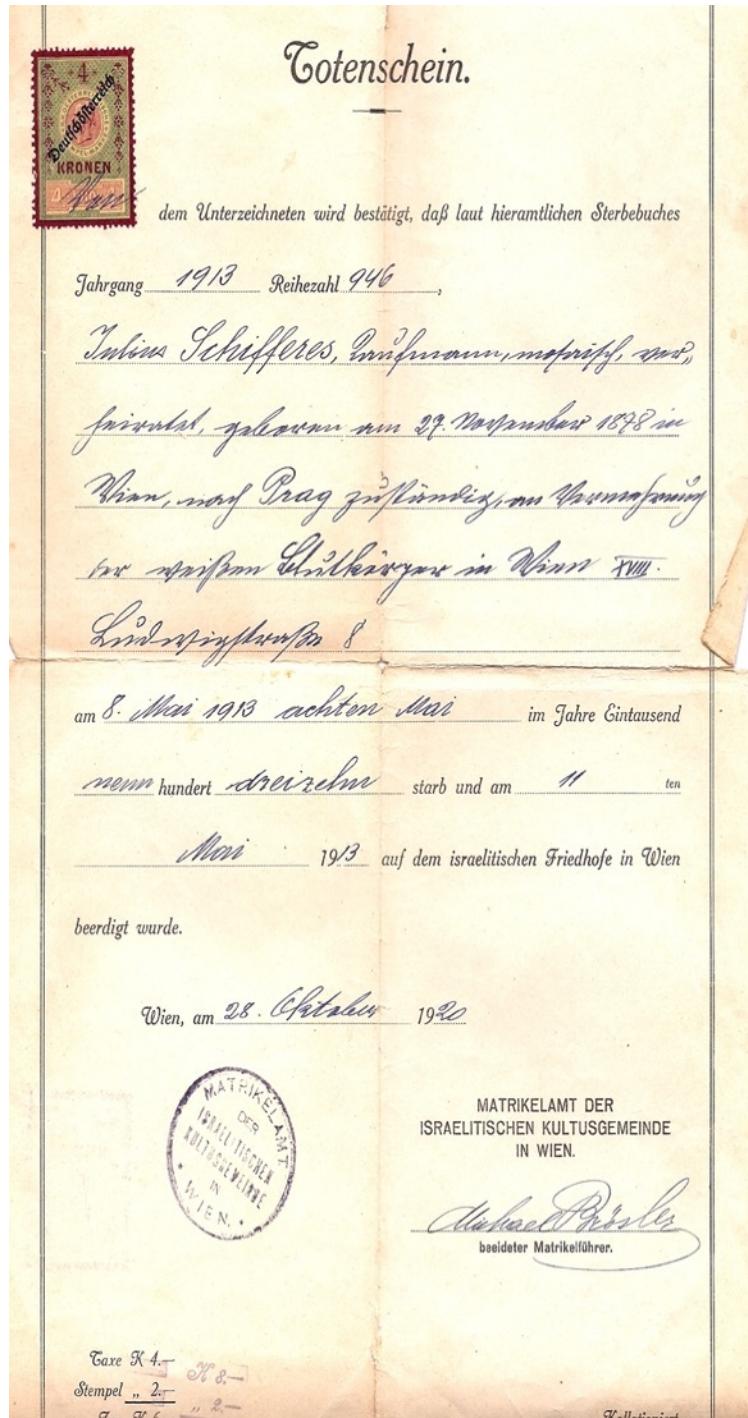
I. Seitenstetteng. 4  
28 November 1947

28 November 1947

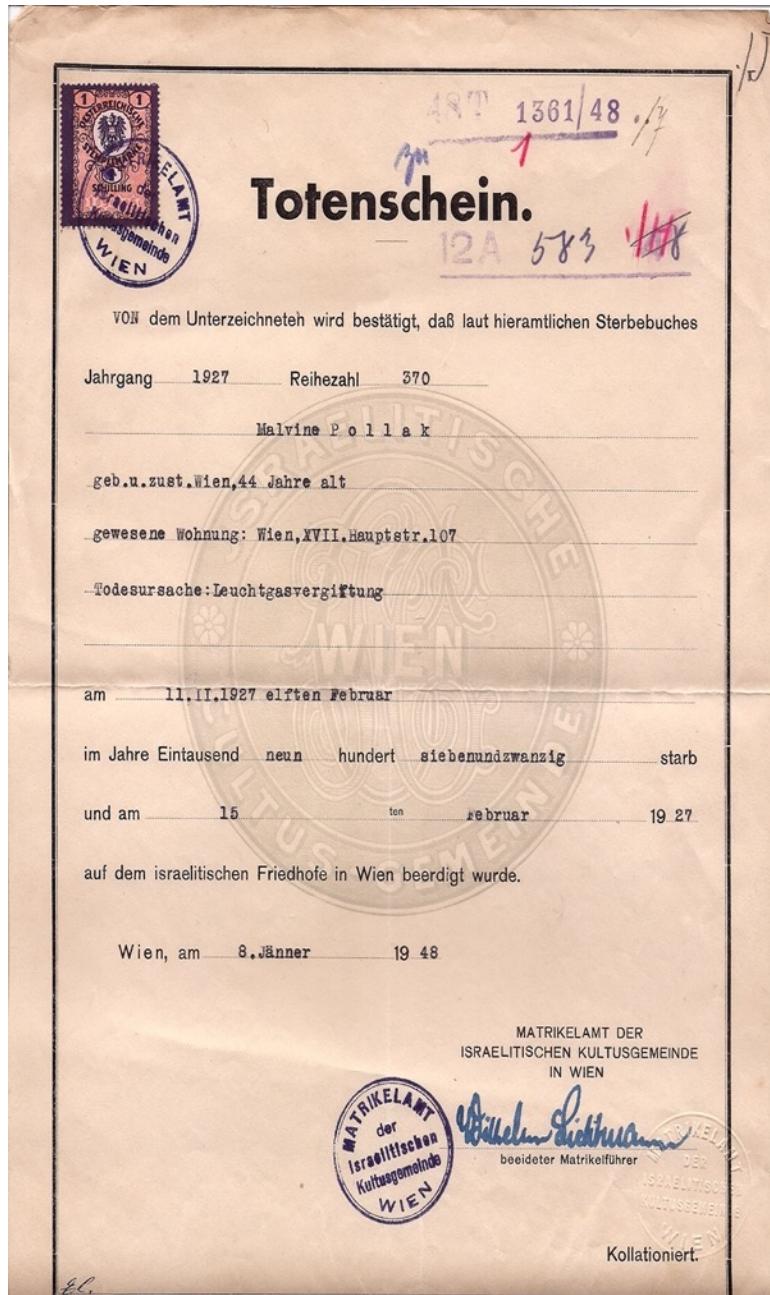


The wedding certificate of my grandfather, Julius Schifferes, to his cousin, Bertha Schifferes was also included:

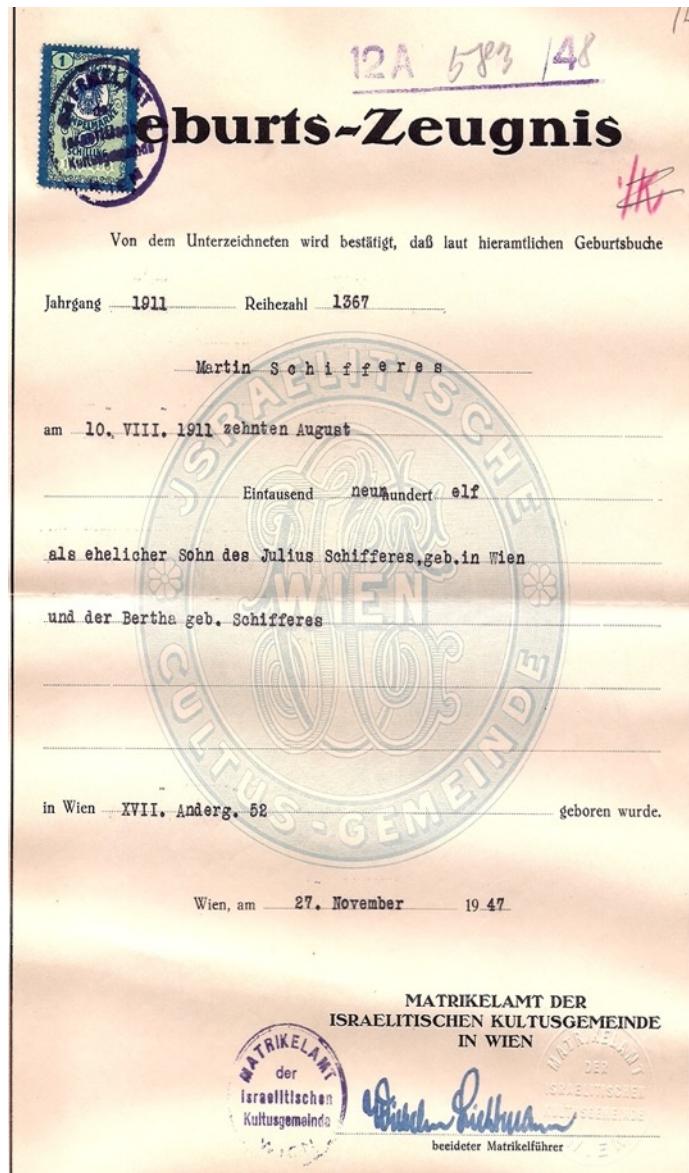




Julius Schifferes' death certificate



Tante Malvine's death certificate



Stephan's brother, Martin Schiffers' birth and death certificates were also requested from the Jewish Community Center in Vienna.

## Dr. Hugo Strauss

Another interesting bit of information I was able to obtain was the following:

In November 2011, after having inquired at the Magistrate of Vienna about the arrival of my great grandfather Friedrich Strauss in Vienna from his native Hungary, I received a reply that informed me that my grandfather, Hugo Strauss (born in Vienna March 30, 1882) actually had a younger brother named Georg Strauss (born in Vienna on December 30, 1884). I then wrote an email to the Jewish Community Center in Vienna (IKG) to ask for more information about Georg Strauss. Much to my astonishment, I learned that there had actually been other siblings as well: a sister named Frieda, born on May 7, 1883, who died on January 20, 1887, as well as a brother named Otto, born on July 25, 1890, who died on September 11, 1890.

On my mother, Liese Friederike Strauss' birth certificate, her name was listed as Liese Frieda Friederike. We knew that Friederike was after her paternal grandfather, but now we understand why she had an extra middle name!

Georg Strauss married Katharina Jokl on December 22, 1918. They were divorced on September 6, 1921. Immediately thereafter (September 18, 1921) Georg Strauss married Margit Spitzer, daughter of Wilhelm Spitzer and Laura Altmann. Margit was born on May 11, 1889. They were divorced on August 2, 1927.

According to the Magistrate in Vienna, Georg Strauss had a peripatetic existence, as witnessed by the following list of his residences in Vienna:

*May 23, 1919: 8., Lange Gasse 46  
December 6, 1921: 2., Nordbahnstrasse 18  
January 13, 1925: 7., Lerchenfeldstrasse 37  
April 17, 1926: 2., Mayergasse 3  
September 11, 1926: 2., Nordbahnstrasse 18  
June 15, 1927: 2., Schweidlgasse 13  
August 29, 1927: 9., Grünentrogasse 26  
November 8, 1927: 9., Grünentorgasse 8  
June 23, 1935: 9., Gussenbauergasse 2  
July 18, 1935: departed for Amsterdam*

Herr Wolf-Erich Eckstein from the Jewish Community Center in Vienna wrote (January 2, 2012) that Georg Strauss' third marriage to Berta Morgenstern (born in Vienna on August 12, 1892) daughter of Adolf Morgenstern from Kremsier (died in Vienna on March 12 1912--buried in Zentralfriedhof I. 52 40 68) and Dorothea née Wurm (or Worm) took place in Vienna on May 20, 1928 in Vienna.

Through the Central Bureau Voor Genealogie in Amsterdam, we learned that Georg Strauss and his wife, Berta Morgenstern, lived in Amsterdam at Utrechtsestraat 27-29. They had no children. Georg was a salesman and Berta worked as a clerk for a pharmaceutical company.

Through the Yad Va Shem website ([www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org)), and through my friend Carla Rosenberg, who lives in Amsterdam, we learned that Berta Morgenstern and Georg Strauss were deported from Westerbork, Holland on March 20, 1943 to Sobibor,

## Expunged

My mother's dear friend, Ines Hochmuth Mandl, gave me a book (Advokaten 1938, Das Schicksal der in den Jahren 1938 bis 1945 verfolgten österreichischen Rechtstanwältinnen und Rechtsanwälte, Barbara Sauer/Ilse Reiter-Zatloukal, Manz, 2010), that listed all the Viennese lawyers who were expunged. Because my grandfather, Dr. Hugo Strauss, had been in practice for so long, the Nazis allowed him to continue working as a "consultant".

### DR. HUGO STRAUSS (page 336)

*born: 30.3.1882 Vienna--*

*died: 23.7.1945 Chicago, USA*

*Doctorate: Vienna 17.7.1907*

*Date of entry: 27.10.1914*

*Law Office address: Vienna 1,  
Universitätsstrasse 5*

*Sworn Bookkeeper both Criminal Courts*

*Expunged: [According to] Reich's Citizenship Law*

*29.12.1938 authorized as Jewish Consultant in Ostmark until  
31.3.1939*

*26.9.1939 confirmed*

*2.2.1940 Emigration to USA, employed as Accountant at  
Goldblatt Bros. firm*

*Source: Meldearch; OSta Hilfsfonds (Widow)*

Johannes Deutsch, husband of Hede Strauss, and Emil Kurz, cousin of Sophie Strauss, and Stefan Ringer, brother-in-law of Sophie Strauss, were among the many lawyers expunged by the Nazis.

### Johannes L. Deutsch (page 111)

*born: 27.9.1905 Vienna*

*Doctorate: Vienna 20.12.1927*

*Registered: 15.1.1935*

*Law Office Vienna I.*

*Universitätsstrasse 5*

*28.5.1938 Prohibition of Representation*

*Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law*

*28.2.1939 Emigration through Switzerland and France, from 20.3.1939 in the U.S.A.,  
lived in Chicago until 1941, afterward until 1945 in Urbana, Illinois, from 1945 until  
1947 in Washington, from 1947 in Arlington, Virginia; finally in the 1960's worked as  
librarian.*

**Emil Kurz** (page 218)

*born: 24.2.1895 Holics, Hungary/Holics, Slovakia—*

*death: unknown*

*Doctorate: Vienna 6.10.1919*

*Registered: 12.10.1926*

*Law Office: Address: Vienna I.*

*Rosenbursenstrasse 8*

*Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law*

*21.6.1938 departed for Switzerland*

*Source: Meldearchiv*

**Stefan Ringer** (page 284)

*Born: 26.1.1871 Wadowice, Galicia/Wadowice, Poland-*

*Died: 23.10.1939 Vienna*

*Studies in Vienna*

*Registered: 16.5.1905*

*Law Office: Vienna 2.*

*Taborstrasse 21a*

*Expunged: [According to] Reich Citizenship Law*

*Sources: Meldearchiv.*

## Stubby Leas

Upon his arrival in England in March of 1938, Stephan was sent to work on a farm called Stubby Leas in northern England which was owned by the Brunt Family. The following information was found on the Internet.



## Stubby Leas Care

Home Introduction

*Stubby Leas is registered for 48 residents with a dementia.*

### **Welcome to Stubby Leas**

*Stubby Leas is set down a leafy lane in the heart of Staffordshire. A former old farmhouse, with lots of thick walls and hidden gems. Our aim is to provide a professional, caring and sensitive haven at what can be a difficult time. We offer a relaxed, friendly and respectful approach to the care of your loved one in a comfortable, warm, peaceful setting.*

*The spacious home has several places where residents can sit in private with their relatives, away from the noise and chatter of other people. This includes a café, with a range of drinks, sweets and snacks for sale. The home is surrounded by huge, rich, landscaped gardens, with seating areas in lots of different places. compassion and dignity.*

*Fisherwick Road*

*Whittington*

*Lichfield WS13 8PT*

*Staffordshire*

*United Kingdom*

<https://stubbyleasnursinghome.com/>

After spending a six weeks on the farm, Stephan was "transferred" to the Hale Nursery, which happened to put him much closer to his mother, who was working as a domestic.

## Hale Nursery

The following was written by Stephan Shiffers, as part of his memoir:

*"There I was employed in the greenhouse and learned to pot, bud, water, and cut chrysanthemums. The nursery was owned by a "Captain" Dodgson, and the foreman was a young Englishman. I think his name was Nelson. Besides me there was one youngster and several girls, children from Vienna, employed. I had a room in a "Council House" with a Mr. Philipson. Our landlady told me that he was an educated man and saw once better times. Of the conversations I had with him, I only remember that I told him about the military conditions in Germany, how well-armed Germany was and that the few balloons were not enough protection against the German Luftwaffe.*

*The work was much easier than on the farm and the other advantage was that the place was close to Bournemouth, where, in the meantime, my mother got a job as a cook at a Mrs. E. N. Mason, who owned "Campden House" at Burley, Ringwood, Hants."*

[The following letter was sent to Stephan while he was at Hale Nursery. Although his memories were a bit vague, from the correspondence of that time, I learned that he, in fact, acted as counselor to a group of children who had come to England with the *Kindertransport*. The letter was sent to him at the Hale Nurseries in Fordingbridge, Hants, England.]

### CHILDREN AND YOUTH ALIYAH SOCIETY FOR THE IMMIGRATION OF JEWISH BOYS AND GIRLS INTO PALESTINE

Stefan Schifferes esq. c/o Hale Nurseries Ltd., Woodgreen, Fondigbridge,[sic] Hants.

Dear Mr. Schifferes,

JOINT PRESIDENTS: MISS HENRIETTA SZOLD DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN VICE PRESIDENTS: MRS. LOLA HAHN-WARBURG THE MARCHIONESS OF READING, J.P. VISCOUNTESS SAMUEL THE RT. HON. LORD MELCHETT DR. ARTHUR RUPPIN DR. OSKAR WOLFSBERG HON. SECRETARY: MRS. EVA MICHAELIS-STERN

Please find enclosed herewith, a number of questionnaires together with a list of boys to whom they should be given. We would be greatly obliged if you would undertake to have these questionnaires [sic] filled in by the boys concerned and returned to us as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully

Erich Duchinsky

Shalom.

2, SOUTHAMPTON PLACE, LONDON, W.C.1 ALIYAH, LONDON, Yugend Aliyah

### **List of Boys to fill in enclosed Questionnaires [sic].**

Heinrich Friedman  
Laszlo Goldberger  
Sigmund Grunberg  
Moses Jacob Hoffmann  
Paul Klein  
Adolf Leitner  
Hersz Szmietana

The following information was found on the Internet.

[<http://history.woodgreen.shop.org/hale-nursery-house-of-flowers/>] I had been in touch with someone from the Historical Society in Fordingham, who was surprised to learn that Jewish refugees (namely, my father) had been employed at the Hale Nursery and that children from the Kindertransport had also lived there! Subsequently, the photo of Stephan Schifferes and his comments were added to the information, and also copy of the telegram, sent to Stephan aboard the ss President Harding by Captain Dodgson!

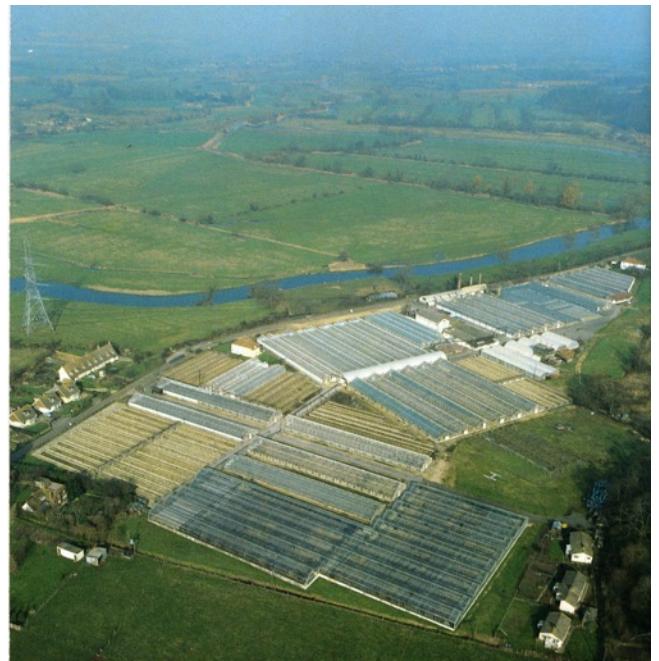
### **HALE NURSERY – HOUSE OF FLOWERS**

*Hale Nursery, on the site now occupied by Dodgson Close, was a major horticultural nursery set up in 1922. It prospered particularly during the Second World War when the work force exceeded 110 (which included at least ten Land Army Girls, two of whom married locals and remained in the district). The business closed in the 1980s.*

*The nursery was established in the 1920s, when Captain Philip H Dodgson purchased three acres of land, in Hale, just outside the Woodgreen boundary on which he erected four greenhouses. This grew to a sixteen-acre complex of industrial scale greenhouses and poly tunnels, a hostel to house workers, three bungalows and a retail outlet as well as the building of Nursery Cottages. It provided employment through the depression of the 20s and 30s.*

*Initially the nursery grew cucumbers but after 1926 concentrated on flowers until wartime, when it was allowed to use 10% of capacity for growing flowers, the rest being used for producing food, mostly lettuce, onions and tomatoes. Working at the nursery was classified as war-work, so anyone employed there would not be drafted into the services.*

*15 Land Army girls came to the village to work, some of them staying after the war,*



*when the nursery returned to growing flowers. Some local residents also worked in the Land Army. A lorry load of plants left the village daily for Covent Garden. Other deliveries were made to Bristol and the Midlands. By 1958 the nurseries employed over 100 people, but by 1970 this number was down to 70.*

*The business used 400,000 gallons of oil annually in 1975. Rising fuel costs along with wage increases were making it difficult to sustain. In 1977 the business was taken over by the Jack Beanstalk Group, and in 1981 an unsuccessful attempt was made by Plant Technology PLC to develop the nurseries as a "Plant Micropropogation Unit." The site finally closed in 1985 and was cleared for housing development (Dodgson Close) in 1992. Many Woodgreen residents worked in the nursery, some from the beginning to their final closure. The majority came from nearby towns and villages or even further afield.*

*During the Second World War, refugees from Europe also worked at the nursery. One of these was Stephan Schifferes. He was a Jewish refugee from Austria who worked at Hale Nursery for a few months in 1939 before travelling on to America to join his fiance. The following recollections are from a biography compiled by his daughter:*



*Stephan on his way to see his mother, Bertha, who worked as a cook at Campden House in Burley.*

“... I was employed in the greenhouse and learned to pot, bud, water and cut chrysanthemums. The nursery was owned by a Captain Dodgson and the foreman was a young Englishman – I think his name was Nelson. Besides me there was one youngster and several girls and children from Vienna employed. I had a room in a “Council house” with a Mr Philipson. Our land lady told me that he was an educated man and once saw better times. Of the conversations I had with him I only remember that I told him about the military conditions in Germany, how well-armed Germany was and that the few balloons were not enough protection against the German Luftwaffe.”



Telegram sent by Captain Dodgson when Stephan emigrated to America

Alien Registration No. <u>1512969</u>		Birth date <u>Nov. 21, 1909</u>
Name <u>Stephan Shiffers</u> (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)		Born in <u>Vienna, Austria</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)
		or near <u>Vienna, Austria</u> (City) (Province) (Country)
		Citizen or subject of <u>None least of Austria</u> (Country)
		Length of residence <u>2</u> yrs., <u>6</u> mos. (Country)
		Address of residence <u>2377 Champlain St. N.W.</u> (Street address or rural route)
		<u>Washington, D.C.</u> (City) (County) (State)
		Height <u>5</u> ft., <u>11</u> in.
		Weight <u>165</u> lb.
		Color of hair <u>dark br.</u>
		Distinctive marks <u>more</u>
		<i>Paul M. Hodges</i> (Signature of Identification Official) <u>1115</u>
Application filed in Alien Registration Division. Copy filed with Federal Bureau of Investigation office at <u>WASHINGTON, D. C.</u>		
16-26150-1		

On February 28, 1942, Stephan Shiffers received his Alien Registration Card.

## Frédéric Steissel

After doing some research on the Internet, I found Frederick Steissel's name on the [www.geni.com](http://www.geni.com) website. There I noticed that his only daughter, Jacqueline Nestler, had posted information about him. After sending her an email, I received a quick response. Jacqui was amazed to have made a connection, as was I! Her father was the pianist and accordionist who played in an ensemble with Karl Schifferes, cellist, and Rudolf Laufer, violinist, when they were in Corrèze as part of the G.T.E (Groupe Transit Ètrangere). There is more information about this time period in *MY STORY*. Since Steissel (born 1919) and Laufer (born 1904) were much younger than Karl (born in 1894), they both managed to survive--Steissel was put in a labor camp at Groß-Rosen and Laufer was able to escape. Jacqui also sent me a placard from the time they were interned in France. The placard announced a forthcoming concert.



In an email dated September 7, 2020 Jacqui wrote the following:

*My father was liberated from the KZ Groß-Rosen by the Russians. He did not, thank God, remain in Auschwitz since he-so I assume-was young and was transferred to a work camp. He also played music in the choir. Upon liberation, he met my mother (an Austrian Jew, who had been in the women's section of Groß-Rosen) and they quickly married. My mother would have liked to return to Vienna, but my father preferred France, where he had already lived. So they made their way back to the middle of France. My father played in a little orchestra, with whom he traveled through the middle and southern part of France, and so I was born in the small town, Brive (in Corrèze), because my father happened to have a performance there. The first 5 years of my life were spent "on the road" (from town to town, depending on where the orchestra happened to be playing. Those were extremely difficult years, where we somehow managed financially.*

*When the time came for me to start school in 1951, we moved to Paris, where my father worked as a pianist in various nightclubs. The work was from 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. Then he would sleep until the afternoon. I can remember that at that time there were no opportunities for vacation, etc. for that profession: the pay was per performance, and my father worked 364 days a year, and was only off on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May. The music was always light, entertaining music, featuring piano, but also sometimes accordion and trumpet, and probably also other [instruments].*

*When I was 13 years old, my father met a young woman, fell head over heels in love and left us. It was not a friendly separation. I suffered a lot because of that and after finishing the Abitur in 1963, left my mother and moved to Vienna to be with my aunt (a sister of my mother who had been in concentration camp with her).*

*After the separation from my mother, my father left the music profession and began a career in the P.M.U. (state Horse-Racing-Operation), where he had a lot of success. He earned decently and later received a good pension. And yet he always loved music and he still performed in private venues (coffee houses, hotels, galas) until his death. He also composed a vast amount of songs, which I have. There are very nice newspaper articles about him and his music in local newspapers. At the end of his life he lived in southern France. Papa adored performing for people. He really enjoyed being in the spotlight!!!*

*In the 1950's he was in contact with Rudi Laufer in Paris (I remember him and his German wife well) and also visited him in Holland in the 1990's.*

In a later email, Jacqueline wrote:

*I will try to explain [how her father and Rudolf Laufer were able to escape), although I am not 100 percent certain.*

*According to the book “Un camp de Juifs oubliés: Soudeilles 1941-1942”, the Transport did not go directly to Auschwitz, but rather stopped en route in order to bring the deported people to other camps. I am assuming that the men who were able to work (my father was younger than Karl) were brought to a labor camp, in my father’s case, to Groß-Rosen, whereas others, [who were] older, unfortunately were brought directly to the gas chambers. During one of the stopovers, Rudi Laufer managed to flee. That sounds somewhat plausible, right?*

Years ago, after having read the book about the Groupe Transit Étranger by Paul and Mouny Estrade, I was in touch with them, sharing information about Karl Schifferes. Upon learning from Jacqueline Nestler that Rudolf Laufer somehow managed to escape and survive the war, I wrote to the Estrades to tell them about my discoveries. They were baffled by the fact that Laufer had survived, considering that they had apparently learned from the Simon Wiesenthal Center that he had been murdered at Auschwitz. I shared with them the fact that there were, in fact, two Rudolf Laufers. The following information came from the [www.geni.com](http://www.geni.com) website:

## Rudolf Laufer

Birthdate: December 14, 1888

Birthplace: Usti nad Labern, Czechoslovakia

Death: After January 23, 1943

Oswiecim, Auschwitz, Poland

Immediate Family: Son of Leopold Laufer and Anna Laufer

Husband of Liese Laufer

Father of George Laufer

Brother of Josef Laufer, Laura Press, Selma Laufer,

Robert Laufer, Kamilla Laufer and 2 others

## Rudolf "Rudi" Laufer

Birthdate: June 03, 1904

Birthplace: Vienna, Austria

Death: circa 1990

Netherlands

Immediate Family: Son of Hermann Armin Laufer and Betti Laufer

Husband of Friedchen Frieda Laufer (Ferber)

Brother of David Laufer, Kalmar Kalmann Laufer,

Grethe Krakauer, Jeanette Jeanetta Raschkowan,

Markus Laufer and others

Occupation: Violinist, Band Leader

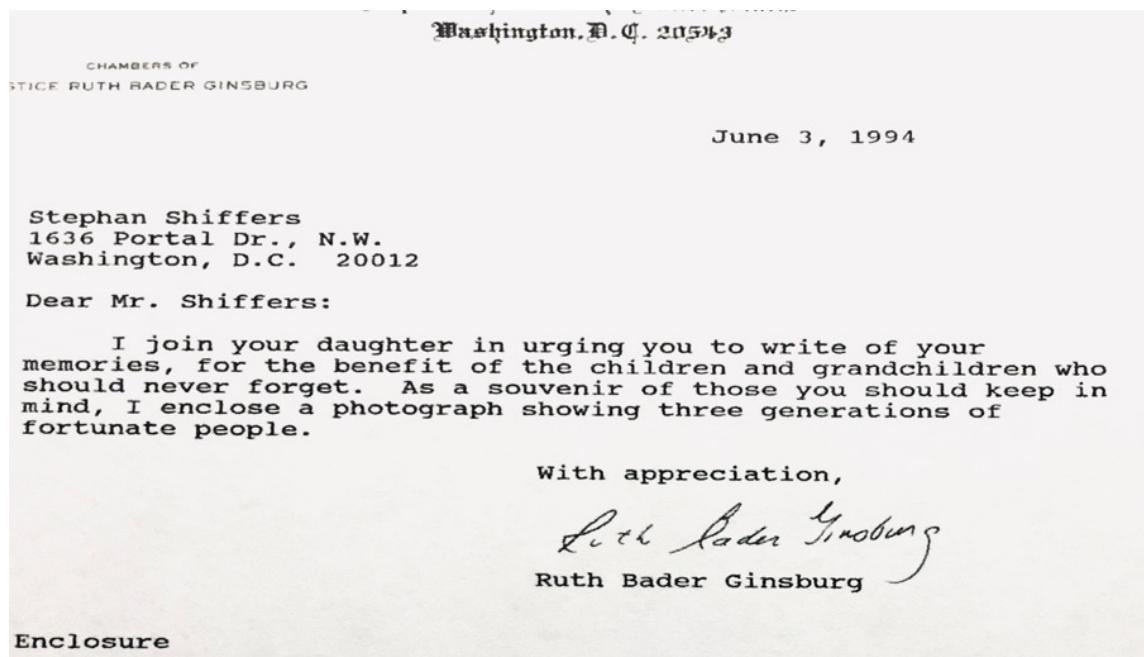
The following shows a list of people being deported from France, including Rudolf Laufer, Frédéric Steissel and Charles Schifferes:

-6-

SCHLORCH Gunther	26.5.20	Kuppelheim	Allemund
PREXERHORN Hermann	16.2.04	Olztym	Polenais
LANDER Charles	25.12.04	Vienna	Autrichien
HOUREKITS Aron	20.8.97	Marscille	Italienische
SCHECHENHETTY	26.5.98	Aurich	Allemund
OLING Max	12.1.21	Karlsruhe	Polenais
MOSKOVITZ Bruno	14.4.21	Vienne	Roumanie
YERKEL Abraham	7.9.06	Grona	Autrichien
KROMGOLD Jacques	23.12.23	Lew	Polenais
WASSERSTROM Ernest	26.2.03	Munich	Allemund mit. Espaniel.
STEIN Richard	19.12.04	Teplitz	Autrichien
ABUCHER Joseph	1916	Leutz	Polenais
ORRESY Frans	26.7.08	Baden	Autrichien
MEREL Emanuel	11.10.90	Gerisch	Polenais
GORZENINSKI Mojze	8.12.28	Varsovie	"
ZOMPER Salomon	28.10.05	Volbruch	"
KRAJMAN Mandel	25.9.14	Varsovie	"
HENDELITZ Abraham	22.12.95	Leutz	"
TENENBAUM Rudolf	19.10.03	Vienne	Autrichien
VYVALSKI Paul	7.11.07	Varsovie	Polenais
LAUFER Rudolf	3.6.06	Vienne	Autrichien
STHISEREL Frédéric	30.1.19	"	"
SCHIFFERES Charles	22.10.24	"	"
LANDERKRONER Jakob	24.4.87	Kumpelin	"
OHLMAUER Max	16.11.90	Schmetzingen	Allemund
KAG Abram	5.9.97	Baden	Polenais
KAGAN Awazyga	16.1.08	Denynew	"
SICHEL Max	6.12.96	Cransfeld	Allemund
MAYER Alfred	17.11.08	Siegen	"
GOTLICH Fritz	27.7.80	"	Autrichien
LORIA Léon	5.10.08	Liegen	Indetermine
BERGRUND Emanuel	11.1.10	Bednatin	"
LEVY Judin	4.4.21	Dörungius	Allemund
WEISGOLD Maxime	5.9.14	Besen	"
LEPEKER Nachthal	1893	New Sanders	Polenais
ROTSTEIN Emile	2.7.20	Delerowa	"
LEPERE Jacques	18.1.98	Leutz	"
BISKOWICZ Janekiel	31.11.00	Kraspice	"
ZYMMERMANN Maurice	1890	Kenzkes	"
ROGENBLUTH Salomon	1891	Blajosa	"
ROSENBLUTH Wilhelm	8.8.21	Vienne	"
KAHN Joseph	9.6.05	Wiesbaden	Allemund
PREBERHORN Hermann	16.2.14	Carlsruhe	Polenais
MOSKOVICZ Nathan	12.10.22	Varsovie	"
FISCHERMAN Jacob	28.5.07	Tzomichi	"
BIELER Jecoph	3.8.98	Panzlescheski	"
ELAER Salomon	9.3.21	Majerew	"
GOLDMANN Alfred	1902	Kwasnitza	"

## Ruth Bader Ginsburg

And then, amongst my teaching files, I came across the following:



The following is a letter that was sent to Justice Ginsburg:

June 28, 2010

Dear Justice Ginsburg,

Enclosed please find the beginning of two books I have written. The first book is my father's story, telling about his life growing up in Vienna, Austria. The second one tells the story of my family's efforts, and eventual success, in leaving Vienna, based on hundreds of letters that were found in my father's basement.

At the moment, both books are being edited. But I did want to send you part of each. I also wanted to thank you so very much for meeting with my father and me years ago. Your insistence that he tell his story truly inspired him, as well as prompted me to undertake the daunting task of transcribing and translating all the letters, followed by writing my parents' story. It has truly turned out to be a labor of love and has revealed many aspects of my parents that I can only now begin to appreciate.

With many thanks and great admiration,

Judith L. Shiffers

# Stephan Shiffers' Shoah Interview

S T E V E N S P I E L B E R G

April 29, 2004

Dear Stephen,

I am thrilled to tell you that 2004 marks the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Survivors of the Shoah Visual History Foundation. These have been exciting, productive, and wondrous years. In 1994, I could not fully foresee the power, impact, and success of this massive archive, or how your testimony and the 52,000 others we have collected would ultimately affect those who watch them. But survivors convinced me that their stories, your story, had to be told.

Today, I am honored to tell you that young people and adults are watching your testimonies in schools, libraries, museums, and universities—not only in the United States, but in countries around the world. Through documentaries, special collections, educational products and programs, and as research tools for scholars and researchers, your testimonies are making a profound difference by creating a bridge between history and contemporary issues.

It is thanks to you, and your willingness to recall, retell, and record testimony, that all this is possible. The archive will serve as a valuable resource not only for countless people today, but for future generations. It is through your generosity that children 100 years from now and beyond will hear and learn about the terrible consequences of hatred and racism. By hearing your voice and seeing your face, they will recognize that they have the power to bring about change and act against intolerance.

I want to thank you so very much for your priceless contribution to the Shoah Foundation archive. You are helping us to achieve our urgent mission to overcome prejudice, intolerance, and bigotry — and the suffering they cause — through the educational use of the Foundation's visual history testimonies.

I am proud of what we have accomplished together, and you have made it possible. I thank you for your priceless gift.

All my best,



SURVIVORS OF THE SHOAH VISUAL HISTORY FOUNDATION • POST OFFICE BOX 3168 • LOS ANGELES, CA 90078-

A copy of the transcription of Stephan Shiffers' Shoah Interview can be found in My Story, Appendix A